NEW YORK CLIPPER

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INDISPENSABLE ATTRIBUTES OF AND REQUISITES FOR A PERFECT PUGILIST.

COURAGE—SCIENCE—CONSTITUTION—RIGHT TRAINING—CONDITION.

BOXING, or pugilism, or fist-fighting, is a science which teaches man how to defend himself, or attack others with the weapons nature has bestowed upon him, with his fists, arms, and it may be added, with nearly all the principal members that compose his body. It is a science contradistinguished from almost all other species of defence and attack, to which man, in every stage of society, is, from his very nature, peremptorily compelled to have recourse. The very savage, in his practice of the science of self-defence and attack, uses artificial arms—the club, the sling, the spear, and the arrow. Man, more civilized, to make up for corporeal defects, employs the sword, the armor, the dagger, the gun, the cannon, and several other sorts of artificial weapons. The boxer alone contents himself with those with which he came into the world. His mode of contending for victory is the simplest of all, and yet, on that account, it is not the less honorable or difficult. It requires unquestionally greater and rarer attributes than any other mode of fighting that can be pointed out in civilized nations. To him that contends with weapons made by the hands of man, science is everything: courage, constitution, right training, condition of body, secondary. To the boxer, courage is all and everything—courage innate—courage *intus et in cute*—courage in the heart—courage in the head, in marrow, bone, in very flesh—courage that makes him determinedly exclaim, "What man dares do, I dare; who dares do more is none." The innate and constitutional courage of man is manifold; it is bold and noble like that of the lion; free, generous, sparing the weak, aiding of others, like that of the dog; it is often untameable, nay, ferocious, like that of the tiger; it is calculating and astute, like that of the fox; it is spirited and fiery, like that of the horse; it is the greatest boon all-bounteous Nature, she who is all-powerful to create and give, can give. In fact, without courage, in the most unlimited extent of the meaning of the word, no man can be a pugilist; without courage, modified though it may be, no man can be great in anything that is great. The poor student hath courage, for he braves, in order to overcome some difficult study and bear away some splendid—at least in his eyes—prize; he braves poverty, as difficult as death to brave, for

> "Nil habet infelix paupertas in se durius
> Quam quod ridiculos homines facit."*

The sailor hath courage, with his heart of oak, for sooner than let others bear away the honor of some immortal discovery, he quits the endearments of home, the entreaties of a mother unbend him not, he turns a deaf ear to the solicitations of a tender wife or passionate bride, he risks the snapping of the sacred ties of friendship, he bids adieu to the fertile soil and sunny climate of his native land, to traverse in a frail fabric of wood the most terrible of all elements—boundless expanse of water, with its monstrous waves, its unfathomable abysses, its huge rocks, its hidden and its dangerous shoals and sandbanks, its storms and its sweeping tempests, to arrive at length—where? In frozen seas covered with mountains, in climes of almost perpetual night, in regions covered with adamantine snow, where there is neither tree, plant, herb, nor root, where the hardiest animal cannot thrive, where the footfall of man never fell before! What courage to do this, not for the sake of individual, but of national honor, when he intimately feels that there are one hundred chances to one that

> "For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
> Or busy housewife play her evening care,
> No children run to lisp their sire's return,
> Nor climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

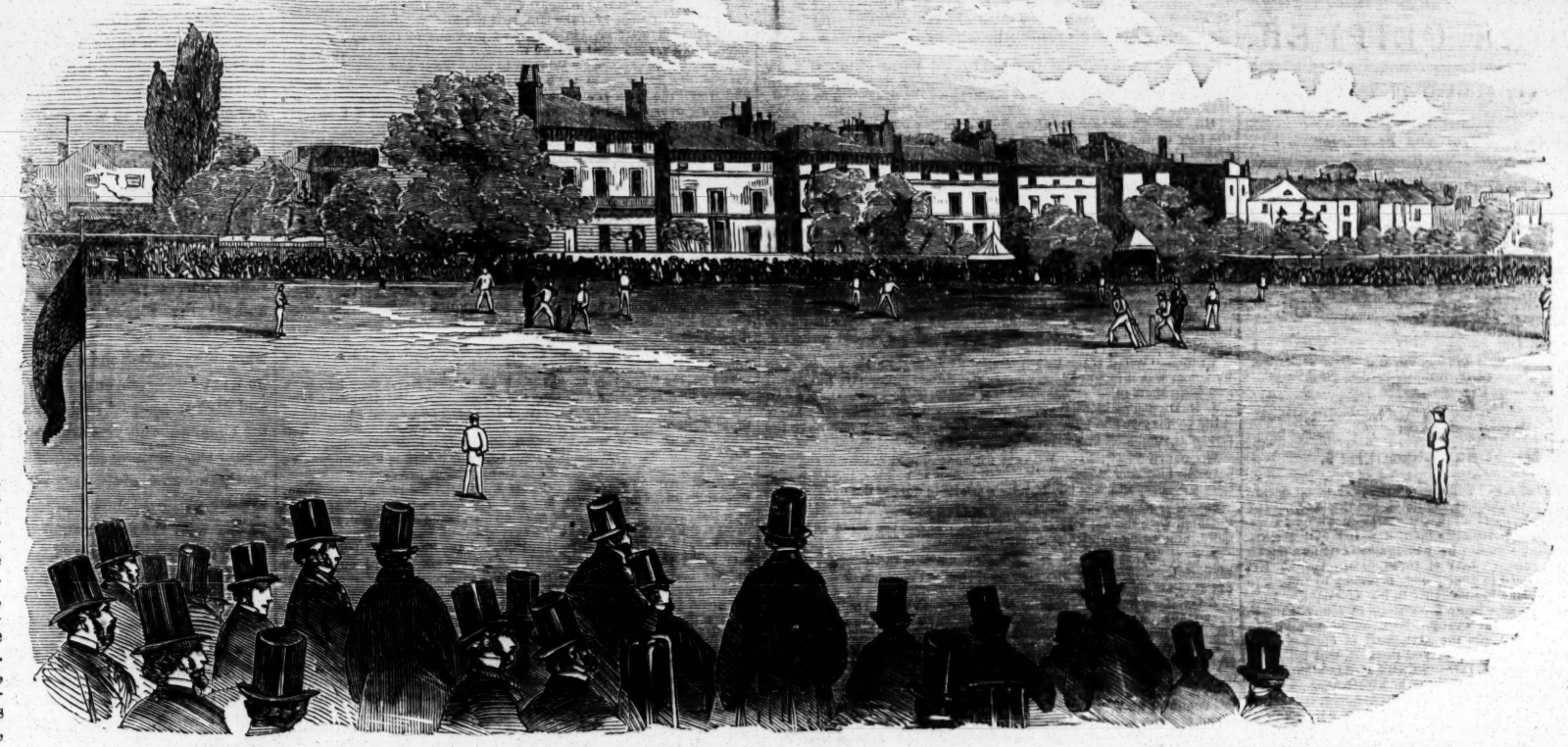
The miner hath courage; he digs into the bowels of the earth, regardless of fire-damps, or of the mass of earth, sand, and rock above him, that the loosening of the slightest portion may cause to give way and bury him, crushed, as if beneath a fallen mountain, for ever. The merchant hath courage: to leave to children a noble inheritance, he risks in a single speculation, reputation, poverty, persecution, imprisonment. The patriot hath courage; he fights for his country's good, with the headsman's axe glittering in his eyes. The martyr hath courage; for meekly, yet firmly,

> "He suffers at the stake
> For tenets he would not forsake."

Were we then not right in saying, that courage is the first boon that kind Nature can bestow on man? The courage that animates the boxer, the self-same courage led to this, and despised though he be by the unthinking, the cowardly, the crawling, and the canting, that courage would have placed him among the greatest of the land, if

> "Fair science frowned not on his humble birth."

Hitherto we have spoken of natural courage, which may take up its habitation in the narrow chests of a Swift, a Noon, a Maley, or a Merriman, and make them great pugilists, as well as in the broad breasts of a Cribb, a Spring, a Crawley, or a Ward. We will now speak of acquired courage, secondary in degree, and consequently producing secondary effects. Acquired courage comes to us in divers ways, but chiefly from the knowledge that practice in the science of fighting has rendered us superior to our adversary, that we possess acquired talents and powers that he does not, or from a constant habit of staring danger in the face. Nelson had as much courage when he attacked, being but a sailor-boy, single-handed, the Polar bear upon the ice, as he had when he exposed himself, dazzling in decorations, but still more splendid by his wounds and maimed limbs, on the quarter-deck of the Victory at Trafalgar. His was natural courage, never thinking of escape from death, and nothing—no practice, no familiarity with danger, could add to it. He shrank not in the first instance, the very first time he saw the wild animal, to measure his strength with it. The man of acquired courage would calculate, would wait until he saw another man, his equal, attack the bear, and if the attack were successful, he would, when an occasion presented itself, not fear to act in like manner. Acquired courage may often be termed imitative courage. Boys frequently exhibit it. Two boys arrive on the banks of a river, ignorant of its depth. The boy of natural courage whips off his jacket and trowsers, and plunges in. The water is not beyond its depth. The other boy, having learned by example, that there is little or no danger, imitates his fearless comrade, and proves that his courage must ever be acquired or imitative. The boxer of acquired courage will readily attack a man of his own weight, and heavier, too, whom he sees attired in rustic garb, because he knows the advantage of science over uncultivated strength. In doing so he gives no proof of courage; but the unprofessional countryman who, thinking that one man ought to be as good as another, freely attacks the professed boxer, knowing that he is one, does. The man of acquired courage, in fighting, cannot be relied on for either pluck or bottom. He can never become a regular John Bull, bull-dog fighter. He may be backed for the superiority of his science over that of his adversary, but even then his backers cannot be sure of him. As long as he is out-generalling his opponent, he smiles and says, "All's well!" but a severe blow—chance one though it may be—well planted on his *os frontis*, so as to disfigure it and draw copious claret, reduces by five per cent his acquired courage; ditto, repeated two or three times, makes him feel *funky*; his science becomes the victim of his want of game; and courage, though uncultivated, triumphs. Such boxers remind one of the Roman patrician youth, who fought under the banner of Pompey at Pharsalia. They feared wounds on the visage, for they were nasty and disfiguring things. Cæsar, knowing their weak side, ordered his soldiers to push their lances not at the bodies, but at the faces of the young aristocrats, and in the first charge defeated them. The sight of blood and ghastly facial wounds is an ugly thing, but the boxer that it dismays never sucked in courage with his mother's milk. The most courageous of animals are rendered more so—even ferocious, by the sight of blood. It ought to have the former effect, at least, on the candidate for untarnished laurels in the Prize Ring; and he that dreads a disfigured nose, or the swallowing of half a dozen of his most ornamental masticators, is a dunghill, dispite his science. We give him credit for his acquirements, but lament that they should be thrown away upon a rank soil. The world is wide, and its fame of various sorts; the Prize Ring is narrow, and yields its honorable wreaths to none but the brave. Let him who feels himself not so, cease endeavoring to filch a prize from its arena, and try a field in which the motto "PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT" is less rigidly adhered to.



GREAT GAME OF CRICKET—LORD'S CRICKET GROUND,

As it appeared on the occasion of the Grand Contest between England's two great Elevens: the UNITED ALL ENGLAND and the ALL ENGLAND, for the veteran Dean's benefit, July 27, 1857. For full report of this interesting match, see another part of this issue.

SCIENCE.

We have now spoken of courage as it relates to the pugilist principally. Our next theme is Science, and it is the greatest adjunct and aid true courage can have. Without it, natural courage, even in the highest degree, would be nothing more than a rough unpolished diamond; valuable no doubt for its intrinsic worth, but practically useless. This manly science, like every other, has had its gradations and improvements, and pertaining, as it does, to the march of intellect, must, in spite of the assertions of the *laudatores temporis acti*, still continue to advance until it attains the far-away goal of perfection. The first era of the science, as we have heretofore stated, commenced in 1743, and Jack Broughton was the chief propounder and practitioner of it. His college, denominated Broughton's New Amphitheatre, was situated in Hanway Street, Oxford Street, and here were first drawn up rules for the regulation of all prize fights. These rules, now happily extinct, and remembered as the old rules, continued to be observed until 1838, when, in consequence of the fatal termination of the battle between Owen Swift and Brighton Bill, the new and far more honorable and humane rules were substituted, and are now universally acted upon in this country. The second era of the science commenced about 1780, and the renowned Mendoza was the most perfect proficient in and professor of it. The third era dates from 1795, when Mendoza having been defeated by the late immortal Jackson, the latter seated himself, without rival, in the *cathedra* of pugilistic science. This gentleman pushed the science to so high a degree of perfection, that we doubt whether the advances it has made since would warrant us in saying that a fourth era has as yet arrived.

London has been considered the seat of this science, and it has been so well and so widely studied, that its dissemination is not as if you were confined to one professor. We have now teachers of various merit, but all competent "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

CONSTITUTION.

We must now say a word more relative to Constitution. Without a good, hale, natural constitution, courage, science, training, are of no avail. Applying them to a man of a naturally sickly, rickety, unsound constitution, is like building on a foundation of sand. Be the superstructure ever so strongly knit together, if there is softness underneath, a slight shock will knock it in pieces. A man lacking stamina, though he have the courage of a lion, when he enters the Ring, is but a lamb brought to the slaughter. The stuff that enters into the corporeal composition of the pugilist must not be fragile and friable, like your modern mortar, but flinty and durable as the cement that bound and still binds the bricks of Babylon.

RIGHT TRAINING.

You may as well ride a trotting match with a horse unshod—you may as well run a greyhound half an hour after feeding—you may as well take a hunter out of a clover paddock and ride him in a steeple-chase—you may as well try to dam the Gut of Gibraltar with a sluice made of wafers, as go into the Ring without training. There is no exaggeration here. An untrained man in comparison with the man that is trained, is like a prize-fed ox in comparison with the Scotch stirk leaving its native hills. You may have courage, muscle, bone, strength, science—in fine, all that is necessary to form a consummate pugilist, but if you have not submitted to training, you may as well "whistle jigs to milestones" as shy your castor over the P. R. Many a brave fellow, too reckless in his bravery, dispising the powers of an antagonist, has not submitted to training—and if he have, to too short a course, and in consequence has yielded the palm of victory easily to an inferior well trained. No boxer that reads what we are saying, should ever forget our words; he should get them by heart and repeat them every night after his prayers. And we admonish all backers never to patronise, and all sporting men never to bet on the man that will not submit to a full regular course of training. The community at large are not sufficiently aware of the importance of training; it regards them, not for the time being, but for the whole of their lives, in a secondary degree.

To be sure, the boxer, the wrestler, the pedestrian, the jockey, the rower, the swimmer, are little or nothing without training, for they have to perform extraordinary feats within a given time; but the mass of mankind who indulge in excesses of every kind, in too much eating, drinking, venery, sleep, sloth, smoking, sitting, &c., would go through the task of life, would discharge their respective duties much better, far quicker, and with vastly greater ease to themselves, did they submit to training. We do not want them to train rigidly like the boxer—their occupations would not permit it—but to imitate his mode of training as far as circumstances will allow. If they did, the doctor's profession would be a poor one, and instead we should have colleges for all sorts of athletic games and exercises. In one word, training is nothing more than a diet and exercise. We read of old, very old men performing feats that the generality of young men dare not think of or attempt, not to say perform; such as a man between seventy and eighty walking, a short time back, a distance of fifty-seven miles! Why was he able to do so? Because, no doubt, his whole life, or the major part of it, was one continued course of training. Depend upon it that man has been a temperate, a sober, nay, a chaste man. Indulgence with women—with too many women (stick to one, and you must according to the passions of man, be chaste), is every bit as bad as indulgence in wine. Indeed, the one leads to the other, and both enfeeble, undermine, and at last prostrate the constitution. Look at the savages of the woods and wilds of North America—see what they used to perform! What feats of strength, agility, pedestrianism, hardihood, miraculous sagacity. How they fought, what courage they had, how they suffered privation, how they toiled night and day—their eyes so keen that they almost possessed the double sense of sight and smell. Their lives, from childhood to old age, were a long, hard course of rigid training. They ate when they were hungry, they drank when they were dry, they were ever watchful, ever exercising themselves, exposed to all seasons and weathers at all times, wind and water had no perils for them, they exhibited an absolute command over their passions, and they became as tough as the ash of their mountains, agile as the deer of their forests, and cunning as the wild fox that hunted for its prey in their valleys. They then con-

* Pinching poverty has nothing in it more galling than that it ever exposes us to ridicule.

sumed all that nature required, and no more. They at length came in contact with the European—the man of pampered civilized society; he presented to them his effeminating luxuries, and among others ardent spirit, the most baneful of all, and they became, like himself, bloated and weak; they led a life of inglorious ease, and, from having been a natton of warriors, they became tribes of women and slaves. It is in consequence of the mode of life we now lead that our health must be impaired; and the only remedy will be discovered by him who reads the principles of training we are about to lay down.

In our next this subject will be followed by a treatise on training as regards pugilists.

SPORTS! SPORTS!

Exercise! Exercise!! Exercise!!!

NEW YORK CLIPPER,

THE RECOGNIZED SPORTING JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

AND ADVOCATE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

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The CLIPPER also gives two or more

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in each number.

It also devotes considerable space to

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Embracing information on general topics, but sporting matters in particular. Correspondents answered free of expense.

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No. 30 Ann street, New York.

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FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st., N. Y.
MADDEN & CO., 21 and 23 Ann street.
SAMUEL YATES, 22 Beekman street.
CAULDWELL & LONG, 32 Ann street.
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JOHN J. DYER & Co., 12 Court Square, Boston.
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WALLACE, AUSTEN & BURL, Chicago, Ill.
A. & E. EZEKIEL, 7 Exchange Place and 122 Poydras st., New Orleans.
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BELL & HENDRICKSON, 512 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
DUNCAN & INNES, 162 Vine street, Cincinnati.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MERRICK'S FOUNDRY, Philad'a.—"While in a public house on Saturday evening last, I heard it stated that Dominick Bradley had offered you $100 if you would get Tom Davis to go into a room with him for half an hour, for the purpose of seeing which was the better man. It was also said that Bradley signified his willingness to make a match with Hyer or Morrissey should either of them desire it. As Mr. Bradley lately published a card in your paper, declining to enter into any more matches, I expressed my disbelief in his making any such offer to you, when the party who made the statement referred me to you, as to whether he was right or wrong. Will you please give me the facts?" The person who made the statement is correct. We made a hasty business visit to Philadelphia on the 21st, and called in to see Bradley. We had a long conversation with that gentleman on various matters, in the presence of a number of his friends. We did not intend to give publicity to what was said on that occasion, but as your letter intimates that the conversation has been made the subject of remark among the sporting classes of your city, we feel bound to reply to your queries. Mr. Bradley distinctly said that he would give us $100 if we would induce Mr. Davis to go into a room with him for (we think) a half hour. He also stated that, although he had declined to enter the ring again, still he would accommodate either Mr. Hyer or Mr. Morrissey should either of those gentlemen wish to fight him; but he wished to have nothing to do with the challenges of outside parties, who only gave challenges for the sake of a little notoriety, or for the purpose of calling attention to sparring exhibitions. These offers were voluntarily and distinctly made, in the presence and hearing of all in the room. We declined to accept his offer of $100 to get Mr. Davis to enter a room with him, and we also informed him that we did not believe that Messrs. Hyer or Morrissey wished to engage in a fight at present. We furthermore stated that we thought he (Mr. Bradley) was acting rather indiscreetly in thus proposing to enter the ring again, so soon, after his card of withdrawal. There were various other topics spoken of, but as we have answered your questions, we do not think it necessary to say anything further on the subject.

YACHTMAN, Philad'a.—"A bets B that he A can take a yacht and beat him B in a race of eleven miles, provided B carries not less than thirteen men, and A *not less than seven*, or *as many more* as he pleases, both yachts being the same length. B takes the bet, and a forfeit of twenty-five dollars is put up. The race is not between the yachts, *but between the two men.* Articles are drawn up, in which it is stipulated that they shall *start at nine o'clock*, and that the yachts *shall be sailed by A and B respectively.* B gets his yacht ready by the time mentioned, and waits for the arrival of A until half past eleven, but A failing to make his appearance at that time, the yacht A was to sail procures a sailing master far superior to B, and puts off with *six* men, but having previously objected to the owner of B's yacht going in her as one of the crew. A's yacht gets under way five minutes before B's. B overhauls her going down. A's yacht then goes about before the wind, and beats B back to the city, both yachts having sailed over the ground agreed to in the articles. B claims and receives forfeit on the ground that the race was not between him and the sailing master of A's yacht, but between A and himself. Is he entitled to it? and do outside bets go with the forfeit, or are all bets drawn?" A not having conformed to the articles of agreement, B is entitled to the forfeit, and outside bets are drawn.

W. T. G., West Philad'a.—"Please decide a bet by stating the cause of Yankee Sullivan losing his fight with John Morrissey." We give an extract from the report of the fight, which will convey the information desired:—Morrissey caught Sullivan round the neck, with his arm, and rushed him to the ropes, where he had him in an awkward position. Sullivan endeavored to extricate himself, and succeeded in turning Morrissey by a very clever manœuvre. M.'s seconds, judging foul play had been practised by the seconds of Sullivan, rushed in to the assistance of their man. In a moment, the seconds were engaged in a warfare among themselves; the ring was broken in, and a general battle seemed inevitable. Time was called, and Morrissey, hearing the call, very quickly appeared at the scratch; but Sullivan was knocking out right and left among the seconds and friends of his opponent, and did not hear the call, and the time allowed for the appearance of the men at the scr tch after the call having elapsed, and probably two or three minutes besides, without Sullivan confronting Morrissey, the latter appealed to the referee, who decided in favor of Morrissey.

MEMBER OF THE BROOKLYN CRICKET CLUB.—"On Saturday, 15th inst., I witnessed a game of Cricket played between the New Brighton and Brooklyn Cricket Clubs, in which the latter were most beautifully beaten by, I believe, some 31 runs. Much to my surprise, when the ball was to be delivered to the victors, a member of the Brooklyn Cricket Club (of not over a years' standing) stepped forward and said that the duty of delivering the ball devolved upon him; a piece of assumption, I think, when the worthy President stood within call; but I am only a young member, and like Rosa Dartle, I seek information. Was it not, Mr. Editor, solely the President's prerogative to have given up that ball, without the other party had been called upon to officiate by the joint voice of the Club? Knowing you to be *au fait* in these matters, your answer will oblige." Most decidedly it was the President's prerogative. The conduct of the other party was certainly reprehensible, tending, to a certain extent, to injure the character and standing of the Club to which he is attached.

T. J. MURPHY, Boston.—"Please settle a small bet by stating the distance in miles from New York to Liverpool; also, from New York to Cowes, and what length of time should be allowed in a race between two steamers, one going from New York to Cowes, and the other from New York to Liverpool, as in the case of the Persia and Vanderbilt?" From New York to Liverpool the distance is about 3060 miles; from New York to Cowes, the distance is about 3160 miles, Liverpool being 100 miles nearer to New York than Cowes; for this difference in miles, the steamer going to Cowes should have an allowance made her of six or seven hours.

HESTER STREET.—"Will you please decide a bet by stating the shortest time ever made in trotting a mile, and by what horse? I bet on Flora Temple, while my opponent stands on Taconey, Lantern, and others." The best trotting time on record, distance one mile is 2:24½, by Flora Temple, when she defeated Tacony on the Union Course, L. I., on the 2d September, 1856. Previous to that, Tacony's 2:25¾ was the best.

W. G. C., Rochester.—A small Colt's revolver will cost $15.

C. L. D.—"I was born in Ireland on the 29th day of July, 1836; emigrated to this country in 1839; in 1844 my father became a citizen, I then being only eight years of age. Is it necessary for me to get papers out before I can vote next election? Please decide a bet by answering." In your case, it is not necessary to get out papers. The law expressly states that "the minor children of any one duly naturalized, if dwelling in the United States, are citizens."

J. N., Brockville, Canada West.—*All Fours.*—"B and T were playing a game of seven-up—each was six; B played Jack, and T played low. Which gets the game?" You have neglected to inform us whether there was any card in hand higher than the Jack; if either player held ace, king, or queen, the holder is out; if, however, Jack was the highest, B is out, because in that case Jack would count as high, *and* Jack; low counting after high.

P. K., New Orleans.—"How many miles must a person travel in picking up one hundred corks, placed one yard apart, the first cork being one yard from the basket, into which the corks must be deposited separately, the person performing the feat having to pick up each cork, and return with it to the basket?" He must go five miles and three quarters, less twenty yards.

EXERCISE.—A correspondent wishes to be informed whether there is a first class gymnasium in St. Louis, Mo., and an instructor in the various branches of fencing, or small sword, sabre, infantry, cavalry, and other exercises, &c. Also, if not, whether there is an opening for such an institution in that locality.

A. D. WELCH, Boston.—"1. In a cricket match Married *vs.* Single, which side should a widower play on? 2 If a batsman stoops before his wicket to let the ball pass him, and it should hit him in the head when it would have undoubtedly taken his wicket, is it In or Out, and how should it be termed?" 1. Married. 2. Out—Leg before wicket.

THESPIAN MINSTRELS.—A correspondent, a short time since, requested to be informed of the names of a party caling themselves the New York Thespian Minstrels. We have since been favored with a list, as follows: J. D. Woodworth, Harry Blanchard, C. R. Evans, W. Blanchard, Fred. Florence, Frank Weston, Pete Lee, and Cy. Seaman.

INQUIVER, Chicago, Ill.—"I noticed in a recent answer to one of your correspondents that John Morrissey held a belt which he received from Yankee Sullivan; was it in a fight that he received it? If so, where?" The belt was presented to Morrissey by Sullivan as a token of friendship, soon after Morrissey's return from California.

FREDDIE, Albany.—"1. What is the meaning of dice, in cricket? 2. What is the price of cricket balls and bats? 3. What books have you on cricket, and the price?" 1. There is no such term used in the game. 2. Balls, $2.25 each; bats from $2 to $6. 3. The Cricket Manual, 50 cents.

UNION, Cincinnati.—"In single wicket, if the batsman strike the ball and the Umpire cries 'no hit,' and the batsman runs out of his ground, and the ball is returned and the stump put down before he returns, is he In or Out?" In; as the ball is considered dead from a "no hit."

J. H. H., Frankfort, Ky.—1. The only address mentioned in Professor Harrison's advertisement, is "Charing Cross." 2. Recipe—Glycerine, 4 oz., oil of spearmint, 2½ drachms; oil of turpentine, 4 drachms. Rub well the parts exposed.

J. E. R. Rochester.—1. By reading the history of Donnelly, in our columns, you may see and judge for yourself. 2. We published Cribb and Spring's battles a few years since. 3. We are unable to state who is the best boxer in England.

J. MERRILL, Haverhill, Mass.—1. There is no reliable record of the performances you refer to, and those who adhere to such statements are utterly unable to substantiate them when requested so to do. 2. The ball is spotted.

S. T.—1. When James Harper was elected Mayor of this city, his competitors for the office were J. I. Coddington, democrat, and Mr. Franklin, whig. 2. Harper was defeated for the next term by W. F. Havemeyer.

H., Woburn.—"Please state did the Halifax men get the stakes of the race on the 23d of July last, and did outside bets go with the main stakes." We are not quite positive on this point, and must request friend Cass to set us right in the matter.

J. S. B., Penn Yan.—We are informed that a new work on the game of Euchre has recently been published. We will endeavor to procure a copy, and give you the information desired.

SAMUEL TILDEN, Philadelphia.—The fire to which you refer was that of the Orphan Asylum—it took place in the winter of 1822; by the intense cold and the conflagration, 23 orphans perished.

RINALDO.—1. Both Ben and Bob Caunt have been in this country. 2. Ben never fought here, but Bob did; his opponent was Yankee Sullivan, by whom Caunt was defeated.

G. W. P., Hoboken.—As nothing was said about a return match, it is but proper that the party desiring another match should make the offer to those they desire to play against.

HUMP.—"What is the length of the longest fight on record, and by whom was it fought?" Six hours and three minutes; by Bill Hayes and Mike Madden.

J. M. D., Sleepy Hollow.—"Circumstances alter cases," you know—the country paper is taken to task because it may not have the means at command of "getting even." D'ye see?

WOODRUFF, Reading.—"Who did Yankee Sullivan second in the fight between Lilly and McCoy?" Sullivan seconded neither, but he was in Lilly's corner, and was one of Lilly's advisers during the fight.

CONSTANT READER.—1. Mr. Eddy was born in Troy. We are unacquainted with the nativity of his parents. 2. See the life of Dan Donnelly, now being published in our columns.

J. P. M., Great Falls, N. H.—A book containing the information may be had by addressing Mr. Sherman, No. 2 Vesey street. We have not space to describe the process.

A CONSTANT READER.—Bradley is a Roman Catholic, and Rankin a Protestant. The question of religion may have been the means, indirectly, of bringing about their recent fight.

HAWKEYE, Hamptonburg.—We do not know whether Mr. Forrest is of English, Irish, or Scotch extraction. Perhaps some of our friends can inform us.

W. B., Boston.—Gribbin has fought several prize battles, but not in this country; he was matched to fight Jem Parker in Canada, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the fight did not take place.

T. R., Cleveland.—The race between Henry and Eclipse was decided on the Union Course, L. I., in 1823. Eclipse was the winner in three straight heats, in 7:37; 7:49; and 8:24.

OLD PLUMS.—Morrissey and Thompson's fight, in California, was finished in eleven rounds.

BOBBY TROTT.—We have met with jokes similar to those you have sent us. Much obliged.

T. S. G., Baltimore.—They would be of use to us, and we should certainly feel under obligations to you for your kind offer.

RODGERS, Trevarton, Pa.—The quickest time one hundred yards were ever run in England, is nine seconds.

J. C., Lyons, Ia.—1. We never published the fight between Taylor and Robinson. 2. Cannot say where the work may be obtained.

HENRY ROSS.—It means the winner of three heats, games, or whatever it may be, out of five.

H. Z. ENGLIN, Owego, N. Y.—Mr. J. B. Perry, No. — Broadway, will answer you in regard to those dramatic works.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—"J bets B that the fight between Bradley and Rankin would last one hour. Please decide who wins the bet." J wins.

T. P.—Sullivan's second's when he fought Morrissey were Wilson and Sheehan.

GEORGE MOORE, Wilmington, Del.—Is anxious to have the address of Tom Davis.

JOHN J. DAVISON, JR., Buffalo.—A challenge for such a heavy amount would look more like business if accompanied with a deposit.

J. B. S., Buffalo.—By forwarding a deposit we think you can be accommodated.

N. G. L., Great Barrington.—The gloves will cost $5, the freight, perhaps, $1 more.

J. MONTKVILLE, Bridgeport.—The documents will be very acceptable. Send them along, please.

J. B. R., Po'keepsie.—We have seen no challenge from the Putman Club of Williamsburgh, to row the St. John men another race.

INQUIRER, Penn'a.—Six volumes of Boxiana, it is said, were published; the work is now out of print.

HARRY CORNELL, Johnston, R. I.—A forfeit will look more like business.

S. L. PARKES, Uxbridge, Mass.—1. Gulley declined the title of Champion. 2. Pierce and Gulley fought but once.

CHARLEY, Mendota, Minnesota Territory.—Have sent you files of papers containing the information asked for.

BILL.—We can neither make head nor tail out of the "muss" between the tug and snakes.

YOUNG PED, Boston.—It takes forty-two days and nights to complete the feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours.

A. AND B., Portland.—*Whist.*—As we have repeatedly stated, tricks count before honors. A. wins.

J. T. K.—It is a draw, neither party, under the circumstances, being entitled to the count.

DELAWARE, Philad'a.—If you mail the document on Monday evening, it will appear in our next issue.

CRICKET, Buffalo.—Received with thanks. Will probably make use of it in our next.

SECRETARY G. L. FOX DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Thanks to the gentlemen composing the company for the honor conferred on us.

W. E.—Harrington and Trainer never fought.

J. F. S., Philad'a.—Received too late for this week.

FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

BRETTLE AND COBLEY, FOR £200.

THIS affair came off on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Shell Haven. Brettle was waited upon by Jemmy Welsh and Tass Parker, while Shaw and Massey did the same for Cobley, who was the favorite at 7 to 4. From almost the commencement to the finish of the battle, Brettle had it all his own way. In the whole, 47 rounds were fought, occupying one hour and ten minutes. In the last of these bouts, although Cobley had not the remotest chance of winning in several rounds, the referee decided that Brettle had won the battle, Cobley having gone down without receiving a blow.

RAPID ASCENSION.—Not in a balloon, by Godard, good reader, but by a man named Hughes, who, a day or two ago, performed the extraordinary feat of ascending the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence in a boat propelled by a pole.

OUR RECENT DEFEAT AT GOODWOOD.

SINCE our last issue, Gilpatrick, the rider of Prioress in the race for the Goodwood Cup, has arrived in this city, and published in the *Herald* a statement of the causes which led to his defeat. As a part of the history of the Goodwood event we have thought it our duty to transfer this statement to our own columns, that all sides may be heard, and that our readers may thus be enabled to form a just conception of the true causes of our defeat. Here is Gilpatrick's statement:

I left New York on the 20th of June last, having been engaged by Mr. Ten Broeck to ride the famous American mare Prioress in the great English Goodwood Cup race. I arrived at Southampton on the 30th of June, and at Stockbridge, the training ground, on the 1st of July. I there saw the American horses. Pryor had just recovered from a lung fever; he looked very fat and fine to the eye, but was by no means in a running condition; he had only been galloped three times before I arrived, as I was told by Mr. Palmer, the trainer. Prioress had been ailing, but she looked much better than Pryor. I immediately went to work to exercise Pryor, but I found that in his exercise he had no "action," and told Mr. Ten Broeck that such was the case. The horse appeared to be "tied up" and could not extend himself.

On the 10th of July we gave our first trial, and ran Prioress a mile and a half—Pryor starting in on the last mile to run with her. Pryor beat the mare on that trial. She tired very badly at the close of the trial. On the 25th we gave our second trial. We ran Pryor two miles, and Prioress broke in on the last mile and a half with him. She beat him in that trial, but she showed symptoms of leg weariness and tired, the same as on the previous trial. On the Saturday following we left for the Goodwood, and on Monday, the week of the race, we commenced to exercise on the track of the Goodwood. We worked along the track up to the day of the race, and nothing of importance was said or done until the morning of the race, though we had not any time any confidence in winning the race.

THE RACE.

On the morning of the race Mr. Ten Broeck ordered me to make a slow race, or "waiting race," as it is termed in England. That is, not to keep on the lead unless I could not help it at any part of the ground, until the home stretch. We all started off on a very slow gallop, but Prioress' gallop being much faster than that of ordinary horses, she brought us up on the lead at the first turn, in which position we remained until the second turn, when the balance of the horses came up with us upon the inside, as we were making the turn. I remained in that position at a slow pace to the top of the hill, about two miles, when the pace commenced to increase. I kept with them for about a quarter of a mile, I think, until when we got within about a hundred and fifty yards of the stand. Prioress showed symptoms of "leg weariness" and tired, as she had done in our trials; she tired very bad indeed, in fact; and I think that the only reason that we were beaten was that our horses were not in good condition.

After the race there was some fault found with me for losing ground, and Mr. Ten Broeck said to me, "They say, Gil, that you lost ground," but I told him what was the fact, that if I lost ground in one place, I made it up in another. Besides, just previous to the race, Mr. Ten Broeck and myself went around the track together, talking about and selecting the best place for Prioress to run. We picked out the smoothest and levelest ground for her, as she is a very "striding" mare, and would require a smooth track to run upon. I ran her in the race precisely over the same ground that we had chosen, and if I lost any ground in one place I think I made it up in another.

I was told after the race that Mr. Morris, who is, I believe, associated with Mr. Ten Broeck, had said that I violated orders in being on the lead, and that he would settle with me in the morning and send me home. There is where the reports came from that I had been discharged. But he never said anything to me about the race, either at that time or afterwards. My mind was made up to come home, win or lose, after the Cup race was over. A story has been circulated that Mr. Ten Broeck found fault with me, but he said nothing to me about it, and I came home entirely of my own accord. He sent his horses home to Stockbridge, at the training ground, and thought I had gone with them, but seeing me the next morning after they were gone, he asked me why I did not go with them. I told him that I thought I had better go home. He said he thought it was best—that the horses were not fit to run at all, and he did not know when they would be in a condition to run again. So we settled up and I left for home.

The horses were not fit to run at all in that race; they had been worked long and steady during the whole year that they had been there, yet the boys told me that they had not had a sweat all the time; they were all burnt up inside; the consequence was the condition in which I found them, with no action, and incapable of extending their limbs at all. It is my opinion that this was owing to their defective training, for they did not sweat at all even after the race.

I think that if Pryor and Prioress were once put in right condition, they could beat any English horses. The fact is, that but the day before the race Mr. Ten Broeck gave up all idea of running Pryor; but upon his improving so much he agreed to run him. The only reason that I give this statement is, that reports have been circulated derogatory to my reputation; and when the fault is not mine, I do not care to bear blame which is due to other people. As to the report that Prioress could have been ridden better by an English jockey, it is simply absurd. The peculiarity of the English riding is that they ride almost with a slack rein; and if they should undertake to ride American racers the horses would run away with them and tire themselves out on the first start. I have no doubt that if the English jockies undertake to ride Pryor or Prioress, they will make a sad blunder, and that notwithstanding all that has been said, the English may yet be sorry and ashamed of opinions which they have expressed on the strength of the Goodwood race with regard to the American horses. The mettle is in them, and with proper training it may be developed.

Notwithstanding Gilpatrick's assertions, we are still of opinion that the remarks of the London sporting journals upon his style of riding were founded on truth, and that the race was lost entirely by his unskilful jockeyship. His *ex-parte* statements of the want of proper preparation of the horses, Pryor and Prioress, must be received with caution. Whilst all the English press acknowledge the want of condition of Pryor, and which may justly be attributed to the illness he had labored under a week previous to the race, yet they also state *that the splendid condition and blooming appearance of Prioress elicited general admiration, and reflected the highest credit upon the trainer.* He acknowledges that "his orders were to make a slow, or what English jockeys call 'a waiting race,' of it, but says "that from the great stride of Prioress, she cannot *go slow*, and was consequently obliged to take the lead." This is a purely ridiculous statement, and a lame excuse for disobeying the orders received. His reply to the accusation of losing ground in this race, "that if he did so, he more than made it up subsequently in the race," shows his ignorance and incapacity of the art of "nursing" his horse, when he acknowledges that to make up the ground he had thus lost, by running wide at the turns, he had to excite Prioress to undue speed and exertion. His assertion (which he makes on no better authority than the *stable boys*) that the horses had never had a sweat from the time they landed in England, we are disposed to value at its true worth; and we think that Gilpatrick, by his attempted justification, has injured his professional reputation more than his total silence would have done. The London *News*, in commenting on the race, says:

The rider of Prioress certainly got clear of the collision by giving his horses *so wide a berth.* (It is said that *he went sixty yards out of his way at one turn.*) But few stable-boys of a month's standing could have shown less riding science than this "American Chifney," and Mr. Ten Broeck will perhaps trust to the honor of a crack English jock in future.

The London *Weekly Times*, speaking of the Lewis meeting, to commence on the 10th of August, thus makes mention of Prioress:

The Sussex County Cup, two miles and a half, has *four of our first-class three-year olds engaged*—Gemma di Vergy, Comquot, the Chevalier d'Industrie, and Tournament, but it is impossible to say now whether one or all will run, and I shall be quite satisfied if I get a run with Prioress, whose heavy allowance puts her weight almost level with the three-year olds, and if she is *more judiciously ridden than at Goodwood, she should be just about winning.*

Most of the journals on this side unite in censuring the manner in which our horses were ridden. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, always sound in its opinions, devotes a long editorial to the result of the race, and says:

Mr. Ten Broeck would have done better to have selected men to ride his horses who were accustomed to that particular course, instead of *riders who appeared quite ignorant of obtaining all allowable advantage at the turns.*

We might continue these extracts from both English and American papers, but our space will not permit. The reader has had the facts placed before him, and he will not be slow in arriving at the conclusion expressed in our last, that had our horses been more skilfully and judiciously ridden, the Goodwood trophy would have been won by the Americans.

RACING CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—The defeat of our racers at Goodwood seems to have stirred up the pride of our Southern turfites, who have authorized the Savannah *Georgian* to challenge all England, and the world, to run a match race of four miles and repeat, at such time as may be agreed upon, post entries for $100,000 a side; the horses to carry weight for age—to be run over the Ten Broeck Course, Savannah. The *Georgian* adds:

In order to induce our English friends to accept this banter, we are authorized to say further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent upon the money staked, or in other words, $5000, will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses.

The course at this place is considered by racing men and those competent to judge, one among, if not the best track in the United States, and its position is so easy of access, that if this offer shall be accepted, a concourse of people may be expected to gather here which shall far outnumber any assemblage ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this country.

The gentlemen by whose authority this challenge is published are all men of respectability and wealth, and the money is ready to be covered by a similar amount from England or elsewhere.

We should not be surprised if this proposition were to meet with a favorable consideration on the other side. At all events, if not accepted as given, the proposal may lead to negotiations that may end in a series of friendly home and home matches. So mote it be.

MORE ABOUT THOROUGH-BREDS.—There is more interest taken in improving the breed of our horses than is generally supposed. Men in high position, as well as those in the lower walks of life, begin to manifest an increased desire to possess some superior breed of the horse, not merely for racing purposes, but for other and more profitable uses. Ex-President Pierce, according to the Manchester Mirror, has three thorough-bred horses, with form, hair, and muscles of the classic mould, that fills the eye of the admirers of pure-blooded animals. His stock-horse is five years old, and ran last year a four mile race in Maryland, making the best time ever made by one so young in the State except one. He has a beautiful gray mare, of the celebrated Gray Eagle stock, having the appearance of possessing great power of endurance. But, eclipsing all in game looks, is a little black mare, rangy looking, as spry as a fox, and tough as leather, full of muscle and life, with an eye like Fashion in her palmy days, and a will to win or die.

BRUTALITY.—The *Herald* of Sunday last, for the edification of its Sabbath readers, published in full from our columns the articles of agreement for the fight between Horrigan and Lazarus: but in order to "soften down the wrath" of its readers, it prefaced the "agreement" with sundry stereotyped remarks about "brutal exhibitions," and all that sort of thing. It is really amusing to see how these "respectable" gentry squirm and wriggle when they notice the doings in the prize ring. There's no use of it, brethren—*your* readers admire a prize fight, and love to read of such matters, as much so as those of the CLIPPER, and you are fully aware of the fact, or you would say nothing about them. Put a bold face on it, brethren, and give your readers a little more of such artistic performances, instead of regaling them from day to day with the same round of murders, seductions, rapes, baby cases, and other like Cunninghamisms. There's nothing like sport, brethren.

SPORTS OF THE LADIES.—SHARP SHOOTING VS. FAST BOWLING.—At Mr. T. H. Barrett's Shooting Gallery, on Cape Island, N. J., a few days since, a lady performed several feats of shooting which are deserving of a record in our journal. Her first match was with two gentlemen from New York, at ten paces. She hit the button six times in eight shots, the other two shots measuring seven-eighths of an inch. Her next attempt was at a swinging block, two inches and a half in diameter—this she hit on the swing eighteen times in twenty-six shots; in another attempt, she hit it fourteen times in twenty-seven shots. At the same time a lady friend of her's, in the bowling saloon adjoining, made twelve "ten strikes," making her three hundred. In the next game, the same lady made two hundred and eighty-seven. Well done, ye lovely admirers of innocent pastimes.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR RACERS IN ENGLAND.—Lecomte and Prioress did not run for the Champagne Stakes at Brighton. Lecomte and Prioress would probably run for the Sussex County Cup, on the 11th. Pryor and Prioress, we observe, are among the entries (160 in all) for the Cesarewitch Stakes, at the Newmarket Second October Meeting. It is hinted, also, that the pair will throw down the gauntlet for the Doncaster Cup. They are also entered for various other events, and, should they run, our readers may depend on having a complete record of their performances.

THE "LITTLE BATTLE."—The "Big Battle" between Messrs. Bradley and Rankin is now remembered as one of the events of the past, and the attention of the pugilistic world is enlisted in the coming "passage at arms," between those two feather weights, Dennis Horrigan and Harry Lazarus. From the well known abilities of these two little 'uns in the various points that go to make a scientific set-to, it is confidently expected that the "Little Battle" will be an event worth a journey to see.

WHERE DID HE COME FROM?—Mr. Ten Broeck, from his connection with the recent Goodwood race, has suddenly become famous the wide-world over, and folks are beginning to inquire into his pedigree, whether he is of good stock, and where he first saw the light of day, &c. The Albany Journal says Mr. T. B. is a native of that city, and was formerly a messenger boy in the Legislature of this State. He seems to have worked his own way to opulence.

A GREAT STAKE FOR A SMALL WAGER.—Some men are born fools, while others again make fools of themselves. A few days since, two men named Paul Madison and Morgan Lake, made a bet of ten cents upon swimming across the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They started to swim, and had reached the middle of the river, when Madison sunk and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The other kept on and *won the wager!*

POOR OLD HORSE.—A horse owned by Dr. F. Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Maryland, died last week in the 45th year of his age. The doctor had ridden him in his practice for thirty-seven years.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA.—This event, which was announced in the CLIPPER to take place at Weehawken, opposite 51st street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., was witnessed by a very large number of spectators, who were attracted to the spot from the fact that it was expected that one of the best four-oared races ever witnessed in these parts would take place. The prizes were gotten up by Messrs. D. Pollock and E. Wilson, of Weehawken. The first race was for

FOUR OARED BOATS.

For this race four boats entered, viz :

Names.	Builders.	Crew.
James Conkey.	C. Thoms.	Lynch, Wood, Daw, and Osborne.
McKay.	McKay.	T. Burns, H. Burns, Andy Fay, and Jas. Lee.
Washington.	.....	Peck Slip Crew.
G. C. Newman.	Newman.	T. and W. Sellers, C. Wetherill, and W. Hinton.

The distance to be rowed was five miles, and the prizes to be rowed for were $70 to the first boat, and $20 to the second. This event was the one which had created an unusual interest in boating circles, and it was supposed that the tug of war would be between the McKay and the Conkey. On getting the signal to start, they got off well together, and the Conkey began to show in front, but, unfortunately at this moment Wood's oar broke, and he not being able to procure another, jumped overboard to lighten the boat ; the three remaining kept her on, but not being able to keep the boat straight, Osborne also jumped overboard, and Daw and Lynch bent down to their work, hoping by sheer strength to keep up with the other boats, but there was too much odds against them, and on reaching the starting point on the first round, they gave up, the McKay being some distance ahead of them, and the Newman also slightly in advance. The other round was finished, and the first prize won easily by the McKay, the Newman getting in in time to take the second prize. It was deeply regretted that the accident to the Conkey occurred, as the race between this boat and the McKay promised to be deeply interesting. As it was, the McKay had it all her own way. The builder of the McKay has much reason to be proud of this beautiful piece of workmanship. The Conkey, also, is a fine looking boat, and would doubtless have proved herself a worthy representative of the handicraft of her worthy builder. Time 44:15. The McKay has been purchased by a club in Pittsburgh, and will be shipped some time during this week.

The second race was for 17-feet working boats—two pairs of sculls. The boats that entered for this race were the Edward Dickerson, Hoboken, Battery Belle, Yates, and Flash. The first prize was won by the Dickerson, and the second prize was awarded to the Battery Belle.

It may be well to remark that the CLIPPER was the only paper that gave publicity to this regatta. The large attendance is an evidence of the numbers that read our little journal.

FAST PASSAGE.—There seems to be quite a competition just now among our different lines of steamers, to make quick passages. Up to very recently, the Persia stood at the head of the list, but by the following report of the Vanderbilt's last run from New York to Cowes, it would *seem* that the Vanderbilt has eclipsed the Persia's famous passage. Here is the log :

THE PERSIA'S BEST TIME BEATEN BY THE VANDERBILT.

Extract from the Log of the United States steamship Vanderbilt, E Higgins, Commander, from New York to Cowes—Third Voyage.

Cast off from dock at New York at 12:20 P. M. Passed Sandy Hook at 2:10; discharged Pilot, 2:30. August 1, 1857.

Date.	Days out.	Latitude. deg.	min.	Longitude. deg.	min.	Distances. miles.
August 2	1	40	57	67	40	290
August 3	2	42	48	61	27	300
August 4	3	45	21	55	1	317
August 5	4	48	8	48	43	310
August 6	5	48	40	41	20	305
August 7	6	50	48	33	5	320
August 8	7	51	4	24	10	333
August 9	8	51	–	15	10	350
Aug. 10	9	49	50	6	31	337

August 11—arrived at the Needles at 1:20 A. M.

Apparent time.....9 days 13 hours.
Deduct difference of Longitude..... 5 hours.

9 days 8 hours.

Making the passage equal to.....9 days 1 hour to Liverpool.

The *Persia's* reported best passage is 9 days 1 hour 30 minutes.

As we wish to have the record correct in every particular, we have added up the number of miles run, but can make but 2862 miles ; and as the distance from here to Cowes is set down at 3160 miles, we think there must be some mistake in the above. Will those who have the means at command, please explain this discrepancy ?

OUR NEXT JOCKEY.—By the last news from England we learn that Mr. Ten Broeck has engaged the well-known jockey Charlton to ride for him in his future engagements. We congratulate Mr. Ten Broeck in having secured the services of this accomplished rider, for, if we are not mistaken, he is looked upon as one of the best judges of pace on the British turf. He has several times won the Derby, Oaks, and other celebrated races, and was the rider of the celebrated Blink Bonny in her recent races when she won the double event of the Derby and Oaks.

HORSE EXHIBITIONS.—These useful and interesting gatherings are about to commence. During the week beginning September 7th, a horse fair is to be held on the Empire Race Course, between Albany and Troy. Flora Temple, Lancet, Rose of Washington, Ethan Allen, Miller's Damsell, Lady Moscow, and other "stars" of the turf, are engaged to perform.

FOOTSTEPS ON THE MOUNTAIN.—Mr. George N. Dana, of Boston, Mass., has counted the number of steps which he took in walking from the Glen House to the top of Mount Washington, and finds them to be 16,952.

RACE BOATS DESTROYED.—By reference to our aquatic department it will be seen that the entire fleet of race boats belonging to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, were recently destroyed during a thunder storm.

THE NEW YORK FLORENCE ASSOCIATION returned home from Boston, *via* New Haven, on Tuesday last, and are enthusiastic in their praise of their treatment by their New England friends.

THE OVEN CHALLENGE.—Chicago, Aug. 17th, 1857—MR. QUEEN: I see in your last number that the challenge of Mr. Orlando Fuller is accepted by Joseph Pigeon, of St. Louis, to fill three baker's ovens with crackers for $300. As it is my intention for you to be stakeholder, Mr. Pidgeon can send $100 to you, and write a letter to my address. Orlando L. Fuller, in care of Jacob Newsome, Rip Van Winkle Saloon, corner of Washington and Well-streets, Chicago, Ill., and I will send you the same amount forthwith. Yours, ORLANDO L. FULLER.

AQUATICS.

BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE CRACK CREWS OF HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN IN THE CONTEST.

EXCITING AND INTERESTING STRUGGLE.

ST. JOHN WINS THE RACE.

Our readers have already been made acquainted with the result of the recent boat race between the boatmen of Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. It will be remembered that the original match was made for the 23d of July, on which occasion the St. John men took with them to Halifax a new boat, but the weather not suiting them, they refused to row the race with this boat, and the consequence was that the Haligonians pulled over the course alone, and were awarded the stakes. The St. John men, not feeling satisfied with this state of affairs, determined to make an effort to turn the tide of public opinion, which had set against them, in their favor: and to this end a new match was proposed, which the Halifax men agreed to, the stakes being $1200 a side, and the race to be rowed, as before, in the Harbor of Halifax. This event took place on the 12th, the St. John men pulling in their old boat, the Neptune, while the Haligonians rowed in the Wide Awake, the same they used on the 23d ult. The following particulars of this boat race have just come to hand, through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cass, a gentleman of Boston, who has always evinced the most lively interest in boating matters, whether at home or abroad. Annexed is his report of the event of the 12th:

THE BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX, AUGUST 12, 1857.

FRIEND QUEEN: Being an eye witness of the great contest at Halifax, on the 12th inst., allow me to give you the particulars. On Wednesday, at the hour appointed, the weather being fine, with a heavy breeze from the north, making a sea much more lively than that on the 23d of July—at 11 o'clock the boat's crews were each asked if they were ready; a defiant "Yes," was the answer from each of them. The old Neptune you have seen—she is about 34 feet long, 3 feet 7 in. beam inside; depth, 25 inches, and much heavier than the Wide Awake. The Wide Awake is a well built boat, about 30 feet long, 4 ft. 5 in. beam, and 30 inches deep—she is a handsome boat. The boats were ordered into line at 11 o'clock; the gun of the Pyramus gave the signal, and off they started, the Neptune taking the lead about her length, which she kept to the eastern point of George's Island, in 13 min. 40 sec., and to the centre of the island in 14 min. and 19 sec.; coming in sight at the western point of the island in 14 min. and 48 sec., about six lengths ahead. That distance she kept until she came within five or six lengths of the winning line, when, all of a sudden, a small boat that had been fastened to a buoy between the time of her starting, and coming back, (as if by design,) with an editor of a Halifax paper in it, suddenly drifted in front of the Neptune, and had they not seen her just as they did, it would have lost her the race. By good luck and the assistance of kind Providence, the bow oarsman saw the boat in time to say "boys, back, for God's sake, back." They did back, and canted her bow to the westward enough to clear the obstruction. By this time the Wide Awake was up bow and bow, but the Neptune boys gave way together, and in five or six strokes they were over the score, in 31 min. and 45 sec., a good length and a half ahead of the Wide Awake. The Halifax boat came home the last mile and a half very unsteady; first she would plunge to the right, and then to the left, and the men sat on their seats as unsteady as the boat was going. I really believe were they not tied to their oars, at one time they would have fallen on the gunwale of the boat from mere exhaustion. I saw both boats when they came in, and the water in them was about equal, say four or five quarts. This race was fair and manly on the part of New Brunswick, and should be considered by the public a double victory, as the Neptune's boys won the race without harness on them; they used nothing but the physical force of their arms to propel their boat. The Haligonians, on the contrary, not being satisfied with the superior size of men, pulled with harness around their bodies and attached to their oars, a secret in the art of pulling which cost the St. John men and their friends $220 the evening previous to the race, and I have no hesitation in saying that were it not for their harness they would have been beaten at least three quarters of a mile.

The event of the ignoble 23d of July remains as it was, discreditable to them. I intend giving you full particulars of that race in a few days, as I was present and know them well. As to the race of the 12th, the above is a correct account. The crew of the Neptune was cheered by the crew of the Flag ship, and returned it as became the victors; they were also cheered by thousands along the wharf. It was admitted by all, that they appeared the most perfect and expert oarsmen that ever sat in a boat on this continent—they certainly acquitted themselves, when declared the victors, as became men. They landed at the Queen's wharf after the race, and proceeded along Hollis street, followed and cheered by thousands, to their place of lodging. The crowd remained outside for some time and then quietly dispersed. The crew of the Neptune, with their friends, met in the afternoon at the Acadian Hotel, and had a grand jollification, such as became the occasion. The Halifax boys were enjoying themselves, it seems, by their own papers. The *Morning Advertiser*, Friday, August 14th, says:

"We regret to say that riot and rowdyism to an extent rarely met with in this usually quiet city closed the day. We have not, however, heard that any of the St John men or their friends were parties to these disturbances, in which the highest civic authorities were driven from their ground, and some of our weak police force most shamefully maltreated while in the discharge of their duties."

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to assure you and your numerous readers that the above is a correct statement of facts as they appeared and occurred. So ends the great boat race at old Chebucto.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS CASS.

Boston, August 20, 1857.

SAILING MATCH AT BALTIMORE.—A race between the boats, Little Sallie and Lizzie, to White Rocks and back, for the purse of $100, took place on the 15th, from Henderson's wharf, Baltimore. There were a large number of persons present, to view the aquatic sport. For the space of three-quarters of an hour no visible sign of their beating each other was perceived, as they sailed side by side, seemingly locked together; this state of affairs however, was not destined to follow the two crafts through the entire race, for the near approach to the White Rocks, the Sallie seemed aroused from her position, and perceptibly gained upon her adversary, and continued so—gaining the White Rocks one minute ahead—rounding, she boldly stretched out upon the return, when a squall of wind struck her topsail, and rent the same in pieces; this accident delayed her, and was taken advantage of by the Lizzie, who soon approached and passed her—the dismantled craft arriving at the flag ship eight minutes ahead of her adversary, thus winning the race.

DESTRUCTION OF RACE BOATS.—A correspondent of the Courier, writing from Hanover, N. H., August 13th, says the thunder shower of yesterday, from 3 to 4 P. M., was very powerful. From appearances in Connecticut River, it must have been much more so at the North, the river having risen here seven feet. Such an occurrence is not unusual at this season, and would not be worth note but for the melancholy destruction of the flotilla of Dartmouth College. Seven boats, with the boat-house in which they were moored, were carried away with the flood, and over the falls two miles below, and dashed to pieces, a total wreck! not a boat that is not a total wreck! The Una, the Ino, the Frank, the Casta Diva, the Billy, the Sprite, the ——, name not remembered, all gone! One solitary boat, the Pet, moored in a different place, alone escaped. Loss, $500—no insurance.

BOATING ON THE CONNECTICUT.—Some twenty gentlemen of our city have formed the first regular boat club that Springfield ever "boasted of." They have a beautiful eight-oared boat, recently built for them at Boston, and contemplate purchasing another soon, of four or six oars. They have very appropriatety named the first boat The Advance, partly, it is supposed, in commemoration of one of Dr. Kane's brigs, and partly to signify its being first in the field.

On Saturday night, another boat club, which has existed for a week or two past in an unorganized state, was formally organized. They possess a very fast six-oared New Haven boat, the Naiad, with which they expect to carry off the palm for speed. Long life and health to both of them. May each come in ahead—when they row against foreign boats; and if either is distanced by the other in a friendly match from Chicopee, why, let them "own up."

[Springfield Republican.

CHALLENGE TO THE ALBANY CLUB BOAT HECTOR.—The owners of the club boat Dutchess of Poughkeepsie, hereby challenge the owners of the club boat Hector, of Albany, to row a race of five miles, 2½ out and in; each boat to be rowed by members of the club to which it belongs, or the party violating to forfeit. We will row them for $50 or $75, and will give $20 to have them come to Poughkeepsie, or we will meet them at Hudson, and row six miles in a straight course. If this suits them, an answer through the CLIPPER will be attended to immediately.

JAMES B. RENSLEY, CHARLES LUCAS, JOHN ECKER & CO.

Poughkeepsie, August 20, 1857.

CHALLENGE.—WILL MORRIS TO THE NAIAD QUEEN.—The skiff Will Morris can be backed to sail against the Naiad Queen, a race to Chester Buoy and back, for $25, or as much more as they wish to sail for. If this suits the Naiad, let them call at the foot of Federal street, Camden, N. J., where the Will Morris' crew will meet them on Monday evening, August 31st. T. A. SLOAN.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1857.

REGATTA AT TACONY.—On Monday next, August 31st, a regatta is to take place on the river Delaware, at Taconey, which will doubtless prove quite an interesting affair. The first race is to be between four 25-feet skeleton boats, pulled by four expert oarsmen, for a Silver Goblet. The other race will be a sailing match between yachts of 22 feet and under, for a beautiful silver water cooler and pitcher, manufactured by Conrad Bard & Son, of Arch street, Philadelphia, and will be well worth contending for. The boats will start from Taconey, sail down around Petty's Island, and return to the place of starting.

SAILING MATCH IN BALTIMORE.—The lovers of aquatic sport had quite a pleasant time on the 21st, on the river at Baltimore. A match had been made between two Baltimore built sail boats for $100, the distance to be sailed twelve miles, around the White Rocks and back to a flag-boat moored off Henderson's wharf. The boats were the Contest, sailed by Wesley North, and the Fashion, sailed by Hy. Kelly. They are about the same size, being 23 feet long. It was well contested, the Contest rounding the Rocks two minutes and thirty seconds ahead, and arriving at the flag-boat nine minutes ahead, sailing the twenty-four miles in three hours and a half. The Fashion met with an accident, having broken her jib halyards. The day was fine, and the river was covered with sail boats of every description. At a recent race Fashion proved the victor. It is said it will be tried over again.

SAILING MATCH AT FIRE ISLAND.—A sailing match took place at Fire Island, south side of Long Island, on the 15th inst., between the yachts Smoothing Iron and Josephine, for $100 a side. They sailed twenty miles, the Smoothing Iron winning by a minute and a half. The Josephine is 46 feet long, and the S. I. 36, the former giving the latter a quarter of a secondtstart to the foot of canvas, making four minutes allowance to the S. I. They were to sail in the channel, but the Josephine kept on the flats, but the S. I. went on, knowing they had the race in hand, as it proved. Both boats belong to Babylon. The Josephine was built in Philadelphia, and is considered a smart boat. The Smoothing Iron was built by Fish and Morton, for the Olympic Club, of New York.

YACHT RACE.—Our friends of the Harlem Model Yacht Club, have had a number of friendly trials of sailing during the present season, but none, we think, that caused more real sport to all interested, than that of the 18th inst., between the Yachts Marianne, Bob Fish, David Kirby, and Electric Spark, for prizes of $300 and $100. The distance sailed was nearly 40 miles in all, starting from Riker's Island, and proceeding thence along the Sound to Matinicock Point buoy, turning the buoy, and returning to the starting point. Previous to, and during the race, the Bob Fish and Electric Spark were the favorites, but the result proved the judgment of those who held this opinion to be faulty, as regards the Spark, for the Marianne was awarded the first prize of $300, and the Fish the second of $100, after one of the most closely contested matches ever sailed. May we have many more such spirited sailing matches.

MATCH RACE.—RAY AND ESTLING.—The race between these two yachts took place on Monday last, on the Delaware, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The yachts left Manderson's wharf, Kensington, about 9½ o'clock, A. M., and thence proceeded to and around Tinicum buoy, and back to the starting buoy. The Daniel P. Ray rounded the Tinicum buoy five minutes ahead of the Estling, and reached the winning buoy at Kensington four minutes ahead. The Ray was thereupon handed the stakes.

ANOTHER MATCH.—A match is to take place some time next week between the yachts Walton, of Hoboken, and Francis Speight, of East River, for $100 a side. They sail from Hoboken to a stake boat at Stryker's Bay, and return, turning the stake boat at Hoboken, and then sail to the buoy off Oyster Island, and then back to Hoboken.

SPARRING.

OLD BILL TOVEE ON HIS TRAVELS.—The Rev. Wm. Tovee has been sojourning in our city for a week or ten days past, and has apparently enjoyed himself very much, besides making several (if not more) friends. He leaves here for Chicago this evening, where he will give an exhibition, after which he will visit his son, who resides somewhere in the interior of Illinois. From there he will probably proceed to St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Tovee gave an exhibition in this city, at Melodeon Hall, on Monday evening, 17th inst., which was very well attended. The sparring was all very good, the following persons having set-to: Henry Chetester and Allingham; Young Throup and Charley Pennell; two little un's, but made a good display; Doran and Wood, Wood rather had the best of it; Jack Cambell and Aaron, two heavy weights, give and take the order; Jake King and Andy, the unknown, very good; Charley Pennell and Sam Ormrod; Tovee and Chetester, an excellent bout; Jerry Gillman and Hawkins, Jerry had pretty much all his own way; Tom Andrews and Wood, this was one of the best bouts of the evening—equally matched and both handy with the mitts. The wind-up was between Father Tovee (in ring costume) and Jack Cambell—they were loudly cheered. Old Tovee returned his thanks to the audience, in his usual happy manner, for their kindness, gentlemanly deportment, &c. Everything passed off harmoniously, and all seemed well pleased with the exhibition. Many were greatly surprised at the old man's being so lively for a person of his age, which be states is 52 years. May success attend the old fellow wherever he may go, is the wish of, Yours ever, NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 20, 1857.

CON. FITZGERALD'S Exhibition, in Philadelphia, on the 13th, at Franklin Hall, was well attended, although the prices were higher than usual. The sparring generally was very creditable, and gave satisfaction to the audience. Awful Gardner and Con. Fitzgerald had a set-to, but Con. had it all his own way; Gardner commenced rough, but Con. knocked him clean off his pins, and did pretty much as he pleased with him. Dominick Bradley and Fitzgerald also put on the gloves together, but Dominick, seeing what Con. had done with Gardner, kept away from him. Con. got in five or six times on him, and after that Dominick kept away. Young Bendigo and Gallagher made a very good set-to. The opinion seemed to be that the display was the best given here for some time. Con. returned thanks in a neat speech. Fitzgerald will always be welcome here.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18. AN OLD SPORT.

DENNIS HORRIGAN, who is matched for $1,000 with Harry Lazarus, has arrived in this city, and intends taking a benefit on Monday, Aug. 31st, 1857, and he has promised to set-to for Young Golden, on Thursday evening next, the benefit night of Young Golden, which is to take place at 49 Madison street, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

CON. FITZGERALD has returned to New York, having satisfactorily concluded his duties as trainer and second to Mr. Bradley in his recent fight with Rankin.

HORRIGAN IN NEW YORK.—Dennis Horrigan, who is matched to fight Harry Lazarus for $1000, is now in New York looking extremely well. He has taken Kerrigan's Saloon, No. 22 White street, for Monday evening next, August 31st. We hope all who can will come forward, and give the game little fellow a lift, preparatory to his going into training. Denny was pretty-well cleared out by his last match, having invested what he possessed in the match, which, unfortunately, was lost. Johnny Roach will probably give the wind-up with Horrigan, and other good boxers will also give their services. Give him a bumper.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.—The five mile match between Young Sport, of New York, and P. Buckley, the Lynn Buck, is progressing favorably. The money is nearly all in our hands, and the race will take place on the Union Course, L. I., on Thursday, 3d inst at 3 P. M. The track will be free to all, the object being not to make money by the race, but to ascertain the respective merits of these young men as pedestrians. It will be an exciting race, and good time may be looked for. As this is the first event of the kind we have had here lately, it is to be hoped that all present will see that everything is carried out fairly and honorably. Let the Lynn Buck, who comes among us as a stranger, be treated courteously, and as though he belonged among us. Give both runners a fair field, but no favors, and such events will find more favor hereafter.

LAMBERT'S 1,000-HOUR FEAT.—James Lambert continues in the performance of his feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, and up to Monday morning last, at 7 o'clock, he had walked 650 miles in all. He is progressing very favorably, and has the greatest confidence of being able to pull through successfully. He has received several presents since he commenced the feat, among the rest a complete suit of new clothes, at the hands of an admirer of sports and pastimes.

SCOTT AND WOODS.—In answer to a card in last week's CLIPPER from Thomas Woods, Scott says his challenge was given about six weeks since, and his offer was to meet at Stewart's any evening *that* week, but Woods never appeared at the time he mentions, but long after the time proposed by Scott. Scott has placed a deposit in the hands of Mr. Stewart to make a match to run Woods. He also has a man to run Stetson any distance under a quarter of a mile.

CURTIS' BELT.—Several pedestrians are anxious to ascertain when Mr. Curtis proposes to put up that belt to be contested for.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—The match we alluded to in our last for the pedestrian J. Adams to walk four miles in thirty-one minutes, was duly agreed upon on Monday last. The match is for $300 a side, and the feat is to be decided on the Union Course, L. I., on Tuesday, September 8, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.; $100 a side have already been deposited, and the other deposits are to be made before the day of the race. If successful in the accomplishment of this feat, Mr. Adams will prove himself a pedestrian of uncommon ability.

CANINE.

RATTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A grand ratting exhibition will take place at Harry Jennings' Sportsman Hall, 49 Madison street, on Monday evening, September 7th, at 8 o'clock precisely. Harry Jennings' little, extraordinary rat killing puppy, Young Lucky, is matched to kill twenty half grown rats, in a seven foot square pit, which will be fitted up for the purpose, for $20, in twenty minutes. Also, a sweepstake, for a handsome collar and slip, with silver furniture, and London make, to be awarded to one puppy out of eight that kills six rats in the shortest time, the puppy to be fairly handicapped. Collar and slip to be seen at the bar. Also, a collar will be awarded to the dog that fights the bear the gamest. The third and last collar will be awarded to any dog not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight, that draws the badger in the shortest time, according to the rules of badger baiting, viz: fifteen seconds allowed for each dog. The sports will be concluded with a scientific set-to with Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, alias Bull and Sullivan, and Harry Jennings' eighty pound dwarf and a gentleman's green horn, dog Spot. Doors open at half-past 7. Dogs to be scaled at 7. Sport to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

CHALLENGE.—J. Marriott is authorized to match the slut Touch, 27¼ pounds weight, against the dog Bullet, that licked McLaughlin's dog; or I will match the same slut against Friend Lodge's slut, 28 pounds, for $100 or $200 a side. The fight to come off in four weeks from the first deposit. The above match can be made by sending a deposit to the CLIPPER.

CHALLENGE.—H. Wright will meet T. Chaffers at the CLIPPER Office, on the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, prepared to match his 34-pound dog Jack, for from $200 to $500, to fight in six weeks from the first deposit. As Mr. Chaffers has been boasting of the capabilities of his dog, this will afford an opportunity to test whether he is all talk, or means business. I do not wish a fight for pit money, but for *bona fide* stakes.

FAN AND FLY.—The fight between these sluts takes place at Prentice's Rhode Island House, on Saturday, 5th of September, instead of the 6th, as stated in our last.

THE TIME TEST.—SLEEPY HOLLOW, August 22, 1857.—MR. FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir:* In most of the articles in the sporting journals now-a-days concerning the relative speed of American and English horses, great stress is laid upon the time test as indicating an equal or greater amount of speed in the former over the latter, while in the same breath they complain of the system of "waiting races" prevalent upon the English turf.

Now, what bothers me, is, how a horse *can be expected* to make as good time in a *waiting race*, as in one where the pace is *forced from end to end*, (setting aside the difference between a smooth dirt track, nearly or quite level, with regular turns, and one where they travel upon the turf, irregular, and undulating,) unless it is to be supposed that the animal in the former race makes up at the finish in the way of time what he loses at the start, to do which, in my opinion, must require a tremendous burst of speed, as we all know that a stern chase is a long one. What is your opinion upon this? J. M. D.

We do not expect a horse to make as good time in a waiting race as in one where the pace is kept up from end to end. In the recent race at Goodwood, however, we certainly did look for better time than that made, "waiting race" as it was. There was too much ground lost by the jockey on Prioress.—ED. CLIP.

CRIBBAGE.—George Moore, will play any man in the State of Delaware, a game of Cribbage, for $50 or $100. First come first served, at 41 Second-street, Wilmington, Del.

CRICKET.

LAWRENCE BAY STATE CRICKET CLUB.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BAMFORD.....President.
ROBERT GILLHAM.....Vice President.
PIERCE E. BUTLER.....Secretary.
A. M. LOOMIS.....Treasurer.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

JOHN WILSON, JAMES KING, JOHN ROYLE.

RULES.

ART. 1. That this Association be called the Bay State Cricket Club, and its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three of a Business Committee, to be elected annually, by ballot.

2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Club, impartially state and put all questions that may come before him, and decide upon all questions of order; he shall call a special meeting upon the written requisition of at least three members, the object of which shall be set forth therein. In the absence of the President the Vice President shall preside in his place.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to be present at all meetings of the Club, to keep a faithful record of the doings of such meetings, which record shall be open to inspection when required; he shall notify the Committee of their appointment; all members of their election to office; all members elected members of the Club, of their election.

4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive from the Secretary all the funds of the Club, and give a receipt for the same, to pay all debts of the Club, and all bills of incidental expenses, approved by the President; to keep a correct account of the funds received and paid out; his books shall be open to the inspection of the President at each monthly meeting.

5. It shall be the duty of the Business Committee to keep a sufficient number of Cricketing Implements. Any member wantonly destroying any of the Club's property, shall be necessitated to make good, at his own expense, the injury or loss he may have occasioned, or forfeit his membership.

6. That any person may become a member of the club by a two-thirds vote of the members present, voting, and paying a fee of one dollar, at any regular meeting—such members to be chosen by ballot.

7. That any person may become an honorary member, by a two-third vote, at any regular meeting, and the payment of two dollars annually.

8. That each active member shall pay an assessment of 25 cents per month, during the year, unless exempted during the winter months by a two-thirds vote, at the October meeting.

9. That the regular meetings of the club, shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month, during the year.

10. That any member, who after due notice from the Secretary, remain one dollar in arrears, shall forfeit his membership.

11. That any member of the club may be expelled on the vote of two-thirds of the members, at any regular meeting.

12. That no person shall be allowed to play on the ground who is not a member of the club, unless introduced by a member.

13. That at a regular practice, or in playing matches, the field shall be in charge of the Wicket Keeper—such Wicket Keeper to be chosen on the field.

14. Any member using any profane or improper language in any meetings of the Society, or upon the Cricket ground, after the stumps are pitched, shall pay a fine of five cents for each offence.

15. That these rules may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the club, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. But an amendment must be proposed in writing, at least two weeks before it is voted upon.

BROOKLYN VS. NEW BRIGHTON.—The return match between these clubs was played at Bedford on the 15th inst., the result being the success of the latter club. The day was very fine, not too warm, and quite a number of visitors were on the ground, among whom were quite a number of ladies enlivening the scene. Everything was done that could conduce to the comfort of the New Brighton club by their opponents. A splendid collation was served, under the direction of Mr. Holder, and all were gratified with the day's sport. The batting, bowling, and fielding of the New Brighton club was most creditable. Especially did Vyse and Lillywhite distinguish themselves in bowling. R. B. Whitemore long-stopped admirably, and Bradley at "leg" was on the spot at the right time. Lillywhite caught Aylmer out very nicely; he allowed no ball to pass him. The first innings of the Brooklyn club was commenced in too confident a manner, and hence the small score. Byron and Whiteman, two excellent cricketers, went out without a run in either innings. Walden was more fortunate, he having placed 10 to the score, consisting of three twos, a three—drive—and a single. Mack also failed to handle his bat with sufficient care; in fact, Garrison—a good and safe bat—and Aylmer were the only ones that really made any stand against the bowling of Vise and Lillywhite, which was too good to be trifled with. The bowling and fielding of the Brooklyn club, was excellent in the first innings, indeed Byron's bowling score in that innings is not often equalled, but the 2nd innings came *after* dinner, and that was too good to be slighted, and hence some loose fielding was the consequence, several catches being missed and overthrows made. The number of byes does not speak well for the "long-stopping," but taking into consideration the speed with which Byron bowled and the rough ground, it was pretty difficult to stop the balls at all. The field was well placed in both innings. The result of the first innings gave the game into the hands of the Brooklyn club, almost, and to their want of care in batting may be attributed the loss of the match. 40 is no score for such an eleven as they had. The following is the score:

NEW BRIGHTON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Lillywhite l b w b Byron..	5	c Austen b Bloomfield	10
2..Whitemore b Byron	0	b Bloomfield	11
3..J. M. Pendleton run out	0	not out	3
4..Langford c Whiteman b Bloomfield	3	c Lawrence b Bloomfield	8
5..Vyse b Byron	3	b Bloomfield	7
6..Bradley b Byron	0	b Byron	0
7..Rodgers l b w b Bloomfield	0	run out	3
8..F. Routh c Aylmer b Bloomfield	0	c Walden b Bloomfield	2
9..S. Routh b Whiteman	2	b Byron	3
10..Rankin not out	2	l b w b Bloomfield	1
11..W. Pendleton b Whiteman.	0	run out	2
Byes 14, leg bye 1, wides 3..	18	Byes 23, leg bye 1, wides 5..	29
Total	33	Total	79

BROOKLYN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Whiteman c Bradley b Vyse	0	c Vyse b Lillywhite	0
2..Austin b Vyse	1	b Lillywhite	4
3..Walden b Vyse	10	b Lillywhite	0
4..Byron b Lillywhite	0	b Lillywhite	0
5..Bloomfield run out	2	b Lillywhite	3
6..Mack b Vyse	4	c Vyse b Lillywhite	5
7..Lawrence b Vyse	1	l b w b Lillywhite	1
8..Garrison run out	5	run out	2
9..Aylmer c Lillywhite b Vyse	5	not out	5
10..Vaine b Lillywhite	1	c Whitemore b Vyse	0
11..C. Walden not out	0	b Vyse	1
Bye 1, leg byes 3, wides 7...	11	Byes 5, wides 4, no ball 1....	10
Total	40	Total	31

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

BROOKLYN.—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Byron	54	3	7	4	1
Bloomfield	48	12	2	3	2
Whiteman	4	0	1	2	0
Second Innings.					
Byron	90	23	4	2	4
Bloomfield	58	18	2	6	1
Whiteman	30	9	0	0	0
NEW BRIGHTON.—First Innings.					
Lillywhite	67	18	5	2	0
Vyse	66	11	4	6	7
Second Innings.					
Lillywhite	48	10	5	7	2
Vyse	26	3	2	2	1
Bradley	18	8	1	0	1

CRICKET IN CALIFORNIA.—The following scores and particulars of two cricket matches played in the land of gold will be found exceedingly interesting, giving as they do a cursory view of the commencement of this favorite pastime in that locality. They will be found especially so by the fraternity of New York, as it will be seen that one or two of the players have often hurled the leather and wielded the bat on the favorite play ground at Hoboken. The gentlemanly secretary of the Pioneer club, J. M. Days, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the welcome intelligence, writes as follows: "It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that the manly and noble game of cricket has taken foot-hold in this land of so many speculations; that while some are absorbed in the endeavor to "make their pile," others are looking after their health and doing their utmost to establish this invigorating game. Of the time of the inauguration of the first club in California, I am not cognizant, but the second commenced about 12 months ago, with four journeymen tailors taking the field with a bat made from a sleeve-board, stumps whittled out of pieces of old timber, and ball made of clippings, &c. The week following saw some addition to their number, and a regular set of requisite utensils. With untiring zeal these few stuck to it until the beginning of March, 1857, when a club was organized, and constitution and bye laws drawn up. The club was named the San Francisco Pioneer Cricket Club, and the following named gentlemen were elected as officers, viz: Charles Boys, President; John Healey, Vice President; D. Canty, Treasurer; and J. M. Days, Secretary. On Monday, April the 13th, the first 22 that ever met for a game in California took the field, which so delighted some of the luke-warm members that an opposition club was at once formed by them and called the Union, with the following gentlemen as officers, A. Phillips, President; P. F. Gilroy, Vice President; McCrosky, Treasurer; and James Anderson, Secretary. Arrangements were then made for the two clubs to play a match and return, the first was played on the 1st of June, which the Union won with six wickets to spare; and the last, played on the 4th of July, was also won by them by 86 runs. There were a great many spectators on the ground on both occasions, the ladies especially taking much interest in the sport, which was brought to a conclusion by a grand dinner, singing, dancing, &c. It is probable that another match will be played by them ere long, which it is to be hoped will result in favor of the Pioneers. The following are the scores:

FIRST MATCH PLAYED JUNE 1ST.

PIONEERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Healy b Willock	1	b Henry	13
2..Edwards b Kerrigan	5	c Doyle b Kerrigan	0
3..Foley b Kerrigan	3	b Willock	1
4..Groom b Willock	5	b Willock	3
5..Stead c Dolan b Kerrigan..	2	c and b Willock	0
6..E. Corbett b Willock	0	b Willock	2
7..Boyes c Willock b Kerrigan	4	b Willock	1
8..J. Corbett b Willock	3	c Houston b Kerrigan	0
9..Days b Willock	2	b Henry	12
10..Keller b Kerrigan	0	c Willock b Kerrigan	8
11..Gilchrist not out	0	not out	0
Byes	7	Byes	4
Total	32	Total	44

UNION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Doyle c Stead b Foley	2		
2..G. Anderson b Foley	0		
3..Henry b Groom	4	b Stead	11
4..Kerrigan b Groom	9	not out	4
5..Rice b Groom	3		
6..Gilroy c Days b Foley	11	run out	0
7..Willock b Groom	6	c Keller b Groom	0
8..Houston b Stead	19	b Groom	0
9..Phillips st Stead b Foley	5		
10..J. Anderson b Groom	2		
11..Dolan not out	0		
Wide 1, leg byes 2	3	Bye	1
Total	64	Total	16

RETURN MATCH PLAYED JULY 4TH.

UNION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..G. Anderson b Blackburne.	2	b Groom	5
2..J. Anderson b Groom. ..	26	c Groom b Stead	0
3..J. Kerrigan hit wicket b Groom.	11	b Stead	6
4..Doyle c Groom b Boyes	6	b Blackburne	6
5..Kerrigan b Boyes	2	c and b Stead	11
6..Houston b Boyes	0	not out	40
7..Gilroy run out	5	c Groom b Stead	5
8..Willock run out	6	c Days b Blackburne	4
9..Wolfe run out	1	run out	2
10..Phillips c Groom b Stead..	2	b Blackburne	0
11..Rice not out	2	b Blackburne	0
Wides 5, bye 1	6		
Total	69	Total	79

PIONEERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Days b Kerrigan	2	b Kerrigan	0
2..Brooks b Kerrigan	16	b Kerrigan	1
3..Blackburne c Willock b Kerrigan	0	run out	2
4..Groom b Willock	6	b Willock	1
5..Stead b Willock	0	c and b Kerrigan	2
6..Edwards b Kerrigan	5	b Kerrigan	2
7..Corbett b Kerrigan	3	c Willock b Kerrigan	3
8..Healey run out	1	b Willock	3
9..Keller b Kellock	1	not out	0
10..Foley b Kerrigan	0	run out	2
11..Boyes not out	2	b Willock	1
Bye	1	Byes	8
Total	37	Total	25

ST. GEORGE'S OF BUFFALO, N. Y.—This club, which bids fair to become one of the first in the States, has made quite an addition to its numbers, among whom are some excellent players. The club is under the able Presidentship of C. W. Smith, Esq., with Tho's. Wright, as Vice; Geo. Smith, Secretary, and Tho's. Hines as Treasurer. The following is the score of a match played between themselves on Wednesday, the 12th inst.:

HINES' SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Hines c Gilbert b Smith...	3	run out	13
2..Relf b Smith	1	b Smith	0
3..Hewish b Smith	3	run out	4
4..Whitehead b Boggis	7	b Boggis	0
5..Merrigan l b w b Boggis...	0	l b w b Gilbert	3
6..Hull b Smith	0	b Boggis	0
7..Rickords b Boggis	0	b Boggis	0
8..Monahan not out	1	c Gilbert b Smith	0
9..Collis b Boggis	9	not out	6
10..Harmon b Boggis	3	b Smith	0
11..Peyton b Boggis	17	b Smith	10
Byes	2	Bye	1
Total	46	Total	37

SMITH'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Smith l b w b Hinde	5	c and b Collis	6
2..Boggis b Collis	8	b Collis	13
3..Mugridge l b w b Hinde...	16	b Collis	3
4..Chester b Collis	2	c Peyton b Hinde	3
5..Tucker b Collis	1	l b w b Hinde	3
6..Wright, jr., not out	0	b Hinde	0
7..Plumley b Collis	0	not out	0
8..Gilbert st Hinde b Collis...	1	c Collis b Hinde	20
9..Churchyard b Hinde	0	c Whitehead b Collis	0
10..Brown b Hinde	0	c Whitehead b Hinde	11
11..Oliver st Hinde b Collis....	0	not out	0
No ball 1, byes	7	Byes	5
Total	40	Total	64

ROXBURY VS. LOWELL.—These two clubs will meet on the tented field for a friendly turn at the wickets at the latter place, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. On the last occasion the Lowell gentlemen were beaten by 58 runs, but as they have since added to their strength they expect to reverse the result in this match. The opinion is held by many that New England will be able to resume their contests with New York in another season or two, as the game is receiving much attention and support in that section.

CRICKET IN CHICAGO.—The second eleven of the Chicago club played an eleven of the Union of the same place on Saturday, August 8th, which resulted in favor of the former by 21 runs. However, the Unionists are nothing daunted, and intend redeeming their lost laurels in the return match. Annexed is the score:

CHICAGO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Simons run out	12	b Gordon	3
2..Priest b Elliot	4	b Price	5
3..Bowman b C. Carpenter...	13	b Price	2
4..Adcock b Elliot	6	b Price	0
5..Moscroft b Elliot	6	b Price	1
6..E. Goodfellow b C. Carpenter	1	b Gordon	0
7..Scott b Elliot	4	b Gordon	0
8..Powell b Elliot	6	b Gordon	0
9..Whitford not out	16	b Gordon	15
10..J. Goodfellow b Elliot	6	b Gordon	6
11..Bowell b C. Carpenter	3	not out	8
		Byes 3, wide 1, no ball 1..	5
Total	77	Total	45

UNION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..J. Elliot b Preist	0	c Bowman b Preist	26
2..Price b Preist	4	run out	15
3..C. Carpenter c Adcock b Simons	1	c Bowman b Simons	3
4..G. Elliot b Simons	4	b Preist	1
5..Gordon b Simons	1	c Powell b Simons	0
6..Holmes c Adcock b Simons	0	run out	1
7..J. Carpenter b Preist	1	b Preist	13
8..J. H. Carpenter not out	0	run out	9
9..W. Bunns b Preist	0	st Preist b Simons	0
10..J. Peters b Simons	2	run out	0
11..Hague c Bowman b Preist.	6	not out	0
Wides	5	Byes 5, wides 4	9
Total	24	Total	77

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. VS. ALBANY.—This match, as previously announced in the CLIPPER, between the strength of the former and an eleven of the latter, took place at Amsterdam on Monday the 10th inst. and was won by Amsterdam by 5 wickets. The fielding was not altogether what it might have been, hence the reason of the scores being so good. However, as a match for a young club and young players it was well and closely contested. Subjoined is the score:

ALBANY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Hole b Parker	7	b Ouderkirk	0
2..Chapin c Neff b Parker	2	c Neff b Parker	9
3..Cutler c Holmes b Ouderkirk	1	b Ouderkirk	0
4..Hobbs c and b Parker	10	b Parker	6
5..Beavington b Ouderkirk	0	c Warnick	14
6..Austen b Parker	0	b Parker	3
7..Slater b Parker	10	b Ouderkirk	8
8..Lacy b Parker	7	b Ouderkirk	4
9..Sunderland not out	1	not out	3
10..Cranfield b Ouderkirk	3	run out	0
11..Rich b Ouderkirk	0	b Ouderkirk	1
Byes 2, leg bye 1	3	Bye 1, leg byes 3, wide 1..	5
Total	44	Total	63

AMSTERDAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Oliver b Hole	5	b Beavington	2
2..Neff c Hole b Beavington..	7	not out	2
3..Bell b Hole	10	b Beavington	2
4..Ouderkirk b Hole	9		
5..Jackson b Hole	7	not out	1
6..Holmes b Beavington	16	hit wicket	2
7..Warnick b Beavington	1	run out	13
8..Bunn b Hole	0	b Beavington	0
9..Maher not out	0		
10..Kirk c Slater b Hole	0		
11..Parker st Slater b Hole	2		
Byes 7, leg byes 6, wides 4..	17	Leg bye 1, wides 2	3
Total	74	Total	25

MANHATTAN VS. KING'S COUNTY.—The first match between these clubs, and the maiden match of the latter, was played at Bedford on the 18th inst., the King's Co. club winning with three wickets to fall. The play on both sides was very fair for young clubs, the fielding being the best part of it; the batting, except that of Reynolds and Lord, of the Manhattan, and Phillips and Applin, of the King's County, was not above mediocrity; every one went in for "slashing," and no attempts were made to *defend* their wickets. It is surprising that so little attention is given to this important part of batting. It arises from the injudicious method of play adopted on practice days, there being, on those occasions, too little of twelve-ball practice, and too much of playing sides. The young players are the ones who should have the monopoly of the bat, if any, on practice days, and not the old experienced batsmen. The bowling in this match was pretty even, all of it being slow and straight but of no length at all, except Applin's. The four innings did not occupy as many hours. An excellent dinner was provided by the King's County Club, and every one was gratified with the result of the day's play. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Quartley c Parker b Applin	3	run out	3
2..Turner c James b Worrall.	0	b Applin	1
3..Loyd c Oates b Worrall....	6	b Worrall	10
4..Reynolds c Brooks b Applin	7	c Gardner b Worrall	16
5..Ebrey c Gardner b Applin.	2	b Applin	1
6..Wilson b Worrall	0	not out	0
7..Horton b Worrall	0	st Alvey b Applin	0
8..Bell not out	2	b Applin	5
9..Bishop b Worrall	1	c Oates b Applin	0
10..Gregory b Worrall	0	c Phillips b Worrall	0
11..G. Law c Phillips b Applin.	0	c Phillips b Worrall	0
Byes 2, leg byes 3	5	Bye 1, leg bye 1	2
Total	26	Total	37

KINGS COUNTY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..Parker b Bell	0	c Boyd b Wilson	2
2..Dumbleton b Wilson	1	b Wilson	7
3..Alney b Bell	2	not out	1
4..Phillips c Ebrey b Turner.	17	run out	9
5..Worrall b Wilson	1	not out	5
6..Oates l b w b Bell	2		
7..Applin c Turner b Bell	6	c Ebrey b Bell	0
8..James c Ebrey b Turner ..	4	c Ebrey b Wilson	6
9..Brooks run out	0	b Wilson	0
10..Pick not out	0	st Reynolds b Wilson	0
11..Gardner run out	0		
Wide	1		
Total	34	Total	30

GREAT CRICKET MATCH

BETWEEN THE TWO BEST ELEVENS IN ENGLAND.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN VICTORIOUS.

THE great return match between the All England and United All England Elevens, has been brought to a close in favor of the former, they proving themselves the more skilful in this favorite pastime. It will be remembered that they were also victorious in their first meeting, quite contrary to the expectations and prognastications of the knowing ones. It is to be hoped that the meeting will hereafter be an annaul one. The following score and particulars of play, which we clip from *Bell's Life* of the 2d inst., will no doubt be read with much interest by the fraternity:

SECOND MATCH BETWEEN THE TWO ELEVENS.

DEAN'S BENEFIT.

This return match was begun at Lord's on Monday, 27th ult. From the publicity which the match had received many thousands were in attendance, and we are pleased to be enabled to say that the old servant of the M. C. had a complete "bumper." It cannot be yet known what sum he will realise, but upwards of £200 have been subscribed, and very nearly that amount taken at the gate, so that when the whole of the club lists are sent in, the total will amount to something worthy of the object. Excellent wickets were prepared, and we may add, that the ground was given up to Dean for the day, by the proprietor, Mr. J. H. Dark. We were pleased to notice that better arrangements were made for the accommodation of the public; a large refreshment marquee was erected at the top of the ground, which was well patronised at different intervals. After the bell had rung and the ground was clear, some delay took place, and on inquiring, it was ascertained that Anderson was too ill to play, having been indisposed all the previous week; in his room the All England wanted to play E. Stephenson, the engaged player at Lord's, which was objected to by the United, E. Stephenson not being an All England man, that is, not having played regularly with them. It was thought by the United that as Anderson was to bad at Wakefield (three days previous to the match) that arrangements should then have been made to have secured an All England man, such as Joy or Morton, who have played with them sufficiently to be recognised as such. The dispute could not be settled for a considerable time, not even until within a few minutes of the last man going in on their side, when it was arranged that Adams (who originally played for All England) should play. Adams for this match was engaged to play for the United, as we stated in our last, in the room of Dean, but after he made his appearance in the field, he was objected to by All England, although at the first match it was carried unanimously by them that either Royston or Adams might be subetituted. Dean was, therefore, fetched away from from the gate, and Adams put in for All England. To proceed, however, with the play, we may state, that the result of Wisden and Parr's tossing was, that All England had to go to the wickets, their representatives being Diver and A. Crossland, to the bowling of Wisden and Caffyn. Diver was caught at the wicket; Stephenson followed, and was bowled the first ball. The first and second wicket thus fell for 8 runs. The next (Crossland's) fell for 14. Cæsar, Tinley, A. Clarke, Willsher, Jackson, and Bickley were somewhat summarily disposed—Clarke and Willsher making a good 11 and 9, when Adams, the last man, joined Parr; the latter, who had played a magnificent innings of 48, was now cleverly stumped by Lockyer with one hand. Parr's figures were a five, three fours (leg-hits, two from Caffyn, and one from Wisden), six tows (cuts, drives, and leg-hits, and singles, he was got rid of immediately after dinner, the innings terminating at four o'clock for 99. The United then began, and when the stumps were drawn had got within 5 runs of their opponents for the loss of seven wickets. Hunt played a good innings of 13, and Lillywhite also for the same number. In Caffyn's 17 he made a beautiful drive from Jackson for 6. Caffyn and Wright caused Willsher to change ends, and Stephenson took the ball at Willsher's end. Stephenson's second ball sent away Wright, having been a considerable time at the wickets, for 16, made by a cat for four, and a three, two leg-hits for twos, &c. Lockyer made 19 by a five (square leg-hit from Stepenson) two fours (one drive from Willsher), two twos, &c. Wisden's 13 comprised a four (drive from Willsher), two twos, and singles.

Martingell played well for 11, in which was a drive from Jackson for four, &c. The innings closed at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock for 126, being 27 in a majority. Betting: 5 to 4 on the United. Cæsar and Adams were sent in for the second innings of All England. Adams was caught mid-off the third ball from Wisden, Cæsar was got off Caffyn, in the slip---making an innings of two threes, a two, and singles. The first wickets fell for one run and the second for 13. Crossland and Parr then got a stand, and increased the total to 45, when Crossland was caught mid-off, he being at the wicket a considerable time for two threes and two singles. Tinley came in to Parr, and was immediately missed—an easy catch—mid-off by Bell, before getting a run. Parr, after playing another splendid innings of 36, was sent back by a "bailer" from Caffyn; his figures were two leg-hits for fours from Martingell and Lillywhite. Martingell bowled terribly to the leg, which George Parr informed him of; his four threes were got by two leg-hits, a drive and a cut, three twos, splendid leg-hits, and singles; this, the fourth wicket, fell for 70. Stephenson had again to retire for a round'un, making five for 75. The sixth, Alfred Clark, was bowled by Wisden, making up a total of 107; he played a very fine innings of 15, comprised of two fours (drives from the Pavillion,) three twos, and a single. Bell, who had been substituted for Martingell, now bowled Tinley. This change should have taken place before. Tinley made several brilliant hits, one, a drive from Caffyn for six, square-leg from Wisden for three; with eight twos and singles, he made a total of 46.

Diver, like Tinley, ought to have been "nailed" when he had scored but a few, he drove the ball back to Wisden, who did not hold it; he then played an admirable innings of 46, and was caught at point; his figures were a six (drive from Dean,) a five (drive from Dean,) three fours (two leg-hits and a drive,) a three (square-leg,) six twos, &c. Tinley's, the seventh, fell for 157, and the eighth, Diver's, 180. Willsher and Bickley then made a stand, and ran the score to 205, Bickley playing an innings in good form for 16, made by three fours, two of which were excellent leg-hits, in one over; he also made a leg hit for three. Grundy was put on, and his third ball got Jackson; thus Willsher brought out his bat, with 11 attached to his name, made by a three (square leg-hit,) three twos, &c. The innings finished at ten minutes past seven o'clock for 214, leaving the United 187 to get to tie—a task which they had to commence on

WEDNESDAY, but the bowling of Willsher and Jackson was of too terrific a nature to allow of more than 54 runs to be obtained. The United appeared to completely give themselves up to it; they went out like "shelling peas," and All England were declared the victors by 133 runs. The first and second wicket fell for 0, third for 15, fourth for 17, fifth and sixth for 23, seventh for 32, eighth for 34, ninth for 43. Hunt was caught short leg, hitting by long stop. The match terminated at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, commencing that morning at 11; and thus All England have won both matches. Score:

ALL ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..A. Diver c Lockyer b Wisden	7	c Wright b Bell	46
2..A. Crossland l b w c Caffyn	3	c Wright b Wisden	8
3..H. Stephenson b Wisden..	0	b Wisden	0
4..G. Parr st Lockyer b Wisden	48	b Caffyn	36
5..J. Cæsar b Wisden	0	c Hunt b Caffyn	12
6..R. C. Tinley c Caffyn b Wisden	5	b Bel	46
7..A. Clarke l b w b Caffyn ..	11	b Wisden	15
8..E. Willsher c Mortlock b Wisden	9	not out	11
9..J. Jackson b Wisden	3	b Grundy	6
10..J. Bickley c Wright b Wisden	7	c Lillywhite b Martingell	16
11..T. Adams not out	0	c Wright b Wisden	0
Byes 4, leg byes 2	6	Byes 6, leg byes 6	12
		Wides 2, no balls 4	6
Total	99	Total	214

UNITED.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1..J. Dean b Jackson	0	not out	8
2..T. Hunt b Willsher	13	c Adams b Jackson	0
3..J. Lillywhite c Adams b Willsher	13	c Diver b Willsher	7
4..W. Caffyn b Willsher	17	b Willsher	4
5..J. Grundy c Adams b Jackson	0	b Willsher	15
6..H. Wright b Stephenson...	16	b Willsher	1
7..T. Lockyer c and b Willsher	19	b Willsher	0
8..F. Bell c Diver b Stephenson	6	run out	3
9..J. Wisden c Willsher b Jackson	13	b Jackson	0
10..W. Mortlock c Bickley b Tinley	4	b Tinley	4
11..W. Martingell not out	11	b Tinley	3
Byes 8, leg byes 6	14	Byes 8, wide 1	9
Total	126	Total	54

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ALL ENGLAND.—First Innings: Wisden bowled 148 balls, 49 runs, 11 maidens, 8 wickets; Caffyn, 144 balls, 44 runs, 11 maidens, 2 wickets. Second Innings: Wisden bowled 160 balls, 47 runs, 20 maidens, 4 wickets; Caffyn, 124 balls, 60 runs, 12 maidens, 2 wickets; Martingell, 72 balls, 26 runs, 12 maidens, 1 wicket, 4 no balls; Lillywhite, 48 balls, 18 runs, 5 maidens; Bell, 92 balls, 26 runs, 14 maidens, 2 wickets, 2 wide balls; Dean, 20 balls, 16 runs, 2 maidens; Grundy, 3 balls, 1 wicket; Hunt, 20 balls, 9 runs, 1 maiden.

UNITED.—First Innings: Willsher bowled 208 balls, 46 runs, 27 maidens, 4 wickets; Jackson, 180 balls, 49 runs, 19 maidens, 3 wickets; Stephenson, 44 balls, 15 runs, 6 maidens, 2 wickets; Tinley, 20 balls, 3 runs, 3 maidens, 1 wicket. Second Innings: Willsher, 84 balls, 16 runs, 13 maidens, 5 wickets; Jackson, 112 balls, 22 runs, 16 maidens, 2 wickets, 1 wide ball; Tinley, 30 balls, 7 runs, 4 maidens, 2 wickets.

A SPORTING CAT.—A sportsman of New Jersey has a cat which he has trained to accompany him in all his hunting expeditions. She will start up birds, rabbits, squirrels, &c., with the same sagacity as a dog, and "stand" them almost invariably with success. Being naturally soft and sly in her movements, she is regarded as more valuable for game than any dog could be, since the best trained canine will sometimes become boisterous, and thus do mischief. The cat is regarded as a curiosity in the neighborhood.

GALLANT CONTEST

Between Jesse Hatton and George Baker of Chatham, Baker Staking £35 to £30.

From Bell's Life, Aug. 2.

To the fancy, the above named heroes must be familiarly known, as they have long been associated with the stirring doings of the P. R. In point of scientific qualifications, neither has attained any notable position; but, notwithstanding this, a good mill was fully expected, and we are glad to have it in our power to state that these expectations were fully realized. This was the second time the men had fought in the P. R., Hatton in the first battle having to succumb to the Champion of Chatham. This induced Baker to stake the odds of £35 to £30. Prior to the contest on Tuesday, Hatton had figured six times in the Ring, viz: with Dick Ellis of Somers Town, by whom he was defeated; with Jack Keefe, to whom he had also the mifortune to strike his "flag;" with Dick Ellis again, when Hatton received the stakes; with the renowned Bob Travers, by whom he was licked; with George Baker, where he again suffered defeat; and with Campbell, whom he vanquished. He was born in 1833. Baker was born at Chatham in 1829, and consequently is twenty-eight years of age. His first match was with Dan Collins, on the 26th of August, 1851, which ended in a draw. George again met Dan on the 11th of November, 1851, at Long Reach, for £25 a side, when Baker was placed *hors de combat*. His next battle was with Joe Winn, for £25 a side, which terminated in a draw. He was then matched with Patsy Daley, for £25 a side, but the passage of arms did not take place, as Daley, in consequence of being over weight, had to forfeit. Master George was now pitted against Crockett, by whom he was defeated in the most artistic style, the battle only lasting seven rounds, and 11 minutes. Baker now got a match on, for £25 a side, with Bob Travers, which he lost. Next came his match with Hatton, whom he met and defeated on the 17th of June, 1856, at Ardleigh. For this contest the combatants were confined to 10st 4lb, and on Monday they went through the ceremony of weighing, Baker going to scale at Chatham, and Hatton at Jemmy Shaw's domicile. George, who was trained by Dan Collins, had been got in first rate fettle, and pulled down the beam at 9st 13lb, while Hatton was not more than a pound under the stipulated mark. The morning of Tuesday was anything but tempting, for the rain came down in torrents, and this, no doubt, had the effect of causing many to keep back who otherwise would have been found by the ringside. As, however, the day advanced, the threatening elements wore a more cheering aspect, and by the time the combatants and their friends had arrived on the field of battle the weather overhead was all that could be wished. Fred Oliver, in the absence of the tough old commissary, superintended the arrangements of the ring, and Baker was the first to enter, closely followed by Hatton, who had for his seconds Jack Hicks and Bob Travers. Baker was waited upon by Dan Collins and the accomplished Jemmy Welsh, and in betting he was the favorite at 6 to 4, although no great amount of the needful was speculated.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The admirable condition of Baker was the subject of eulogistic remark. Hatton, who is the much bigger made man, also looked well, although not so completely up to the mark as his antagonist. On putting themselves in position, both men stood well, and lost no time opening the ball. Baker tried to deliver the left on the mug, but was not within distance. In a second attempt George planted the left on the body, when Jesse immediately countered. In a close, the men fibbed away with the greatest rapidity, and in the fall Hatton was the first to salute Mother Earth.

2. Both men eager to be at it. As Hatton followed his antagonist they got together, when, after a little manœuvering, Jesse let fly with both mawleys, but did not succedd in planting full on his opponent's dial. In a ralley they fought with much more spirit and pluck than science to the ropes, when they closed, Baker being under in the fall. No sooner had the combatants been taken to their corners than there was raised the unwelcome cry of "police," and sure enough the "blues" were to be seen making with all speed to the ring side. The referee ordered the combatants to renew the contest at another spot, which was reached with the utmost expedition by all parties, and when the ring had been for the second time got in readiness, the men entered, and commenced

3. Both cautious, but after some little dodging, Baker let fly with the left, doing however no execution, as Jesse was not within reach. After shifting their positions and getting near the ropes, Baker dashed out both mawleys, and got well home on the phiz. In the counter-hitting Hatton administered the left well on the top part of the brain canister, and then in breaking ground slipped and fell laughing.

4. Hatton got well on with the left and right, and broke away from his adversary's returns. After a brief pause they again went to work, when Jesse, in getting away, slipped and went down.

5. Baker with the left administered a stinger on Hatton's mouth, when Jesse on the instant dashed at his antagonist. In a sharp rally they both fought at the head, Hatton with the right missing a stinger, and at the ropes he went down, having received another left hander from his antagonist.

6. Hatton, on coming from his corner, immediately went to work, getting home the left with considerable effect on the top of the nob. He followed this up with a lunge from the right, but was too far round to be effective. Baker in the counter-hitting got on with telling force, the left being well planted on the cheek and mouth; as he retreated Jesse followed inpetuously, when they closed, and, after some sharp fibbing, Baker went down, Hatton falling on him.

7. Sharp exchanges, both doing execution with the left on the dial, and then broke ground. After a pause they again got within distance, when Jesse lunged out both mawleys, and got heavily on the nob, the right apparently being delivered with great force. Jesse tried to close, and fought well, until Baker terminated the round by going down near his own corner.

8. In a rally they got home with good effect; Hatton again with a lunge planted the right on the side of the cranium, hitting, however, partly open handed. Baker, after these exchanges, shifted his position, and as Jesse followed administered a couple of rattling shots from the left and right on the knowledge-box, when Hatton slipped and went down.

9. Hatton, on coming up, was bleeding from a cut on the cheek, therefore *first blood* was claimed for Baker. After some slight exchanges they closed, when Hatton had all the worst of a back fall, but on being picked up was taken to his corner with a smiling countenance.

10. The men went at it with the most determined resolution. The hitting on both sides was of a very telling description, and in a struggle for the fall both fell.

11. Hatton went to his man and forced the fighting, hitting out with the left and right with great force. Baker, equally willing, fought gamely with his opponent, the exchanges being well delivered. In a rally, they fought till Jesse, in the middle of the ring, slipped and went down on one knee. Baker immediately went up to his antagonist, but as he was about to hit he stepped back and walked away.

12. After some heavy exchanges, they closed, when, in a sharp struggle, both went down, George under.

13. The men rattled to work. Baker, in taking the initiative, hit short with the left, but in a second attempt he delivered a pretty spank on Jesse's mouth; Hatton followed, as his man retreated out of distance, and, in a sharp rally got well home with both mawleys. At the ropes the men closed, when in the fall Baker was under.

14. Hatton administered a slashing hit on the side of the nut with the right, but napped it on the cheek from George's left. They fought in give and take style to the ropes, when both went to grass.

15. Hatton, with the utmost impetuosity, came rushing at his man, when Baker retreated to the ropes, and fell completely through them, Hatton going right over him.

16. Jesse again came rushing at his antagonist, and after some sharp exchanges Baker was forced on the ropes, and fell, Hatton going completely over him out of the ring.

17. This was another well-fought and spirited round. The combatants went at it in ding-dong style; Hatton, with the left, planted a teazer on the side of his antagonist's head, and followed up with a dose of pepper from the right. Baker, with unflinching gameness, stood and exchanged with his man, the hitting being of a very effective description. In a bustling rally they got to the centre of the ring and closed, when both went down.

18. Hatton, in dashing out the left, planted a slashing hit on the head, and then attempted to administer a regular "Darby Kelly" with the right, but missed his man by a close shave. Baker retorted with both hands with good effect, until they closed, when the Chatham hero was down in the fall.

19. Baker led off with the left, but out of distance, when Jesse countered with a stinger on the nob. After some two-handed fighting they closed, when Jesse, after getting on the ropes, broke from his antagonist and went down.

20. Baker tried it on with the left, but was not up to the mark. A pause, when Jesse in a wild impetuous manner dashed at his man, and got the right well on the side of the pimple. In the exchanges they got to the ropes, and both went down.

21. Hatton came up to force the fighting, and in dashing out got the left and right well on the knowledge-box. Baker in the counter-hitting gave his opponent one or two tell-tales, and then closed, Jesse having all the best of the fall.

22. Well meant, though badly delivered exchanges, when in the struggle George was thrown a clean back fall.

23. Baker acting under the advice of his "counsel" made the attack, and delivered well on the *os frontis*. Jesse, as his opponent broke from him, forced the fighting, and after some sharp exchanges with both mawleys he went down.

24. No sooner had the combatants met than they closed, and went down together harmlessly.

25. In a spirited rally the men fought with both hands, Hatton, however, again, when making any frequent use of the right, hitting partly open-handed, and in consequence of this his blows had not half the amount of "powder" in them they appeared to have. In a close the men fibbed away gallantly until both were down.

26. Jesse in leading administered some toothpowder with the left, and as Baker appeared to be a little abroad was enabled to follow this up with a chopping hit from the right; as George retreated Hatton came smashing at him, but nailed it heavily on the dial in the exchanges, and in the fall both went down near the ropes.

27. Rattling exchanges, slightly in favor of George, who administered the left in splendid style, and on closing at the ropes both went down, amidst the cheers of their partisans.

28. After some spirited two-handed fighting, the men closed, when Jesse, in attempting to throw his man, caught him in the most unfair manner, though not, we think, intentionally, by the legs, and in this way they went down. A slight appeal was made on the part of Baker, and the referee immediately crossed the ring, and warned Hatton not to repeat the act.

29. Jesse got home a regular sloucher on the nose, and Baker down, with something very much like a knock down blow. The fighting now all in favor of Hatton, whose friends were brimful of confidence, and cheered their man enthusiastically.

30. Hatton went to his man to force the fighting, but in the exchanges Baker got home heavily on the head, and in the close had slightly the best of the fall.

We have in the above account gone sufficiently into details to give our readers an impartial description of the contest. We may, therefore be brief in summing up the remaining rounds, amounting to 23, which were contested in the most spirited manner, each man fighting to the best of his ability. Hatton may be said to have had all the best of the fighting, yet still the advantage was nothing near so striking as we have before seen it. Ultimately Hatton was hailed the winner, by having knocked his opponent out of time by a flush hit from the right on the nasal prominence, in the 53d round—the contest from first to last having lasted 1h. 25min. Hatton fought much better than he did on any previous occasion, but still we think if he does not want to be shorn too soon of his newly-won laurels, he will be cautious with whom he makes a match. Baker, though he fought unquestionably better than on any former occasion, did not display sufficient improvement to justify his aspiring to a higher position than he at present holds. He fought with the utmost gameness, and is in all respects entitled to the kind consideration of his friends, by whom it is to be hoped that, although a loser, he will not fail to be rewarded in a suitable way.

INTERESTING FACTS

CONNECTED WITH THE TURF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

THE THOROUGHBRED RACE HORSE.

ORIGIN OF THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE.

We are indebted to the Stewarts for the first great improvement made in the breed of our horses, James I. and Charles I. having introduced the Arabian blood, and Charles II., laying the foundation of our present breeds by importing four mares (called Royal Mares, from their master,) to which may be traced the celebrated horses of the latter end of the last century, and some of our best modern breeds. Several Eastern horses were also imported at various times, as, the Stradling or Lister Turk, sire of Snake; the D'Arcey White and Yellow Turks; the Acaster Turk; the Alcock Arabian; the Curwen Bay Barb; the Thoulouse Barb; Honeywood's White Arabian; the Cullen Arabian; Old Greyhound, foaled in England but got in Barbary; the Damascus Arabian; the Helmsley, Belgrade, Selaby, and Strickland Turks; the Oglethorp and Lonsdale Bay Arabians; Wilson's Chestnut and the Newcomb Bay Arabians; the Coomb Arabian; the Hampton Court Litten Arabian; Cole's and Tarran's Barbs; Lord Oxford's Bloody-shouldered Arabian; Place's White Turk; Bethell's Arabian; the Holderness Turk; Compton's Barb, afterwards called the Sedley Grey Arabian; the Northumberland, Golden, Bell's, and the Saanah Arabians; Hutton's Bay Barb; Newton's Grey and Bay Arabians; Panton's Arab, and several Arab mares, among others Admiral Keppel's; Wynn's Arabian, and Lord Fairfax's Morocco Barb.

But the chief Roots of our best horses may be considered the three following Eastern horses:—First, the Byerley Turk, of whom nothing more is known than that he was Captain Byerley's charger in Ireland, in 1689; secondly, the Darley Arabian, imported by Mr. Darley of Yorkshire very early in the eighteenth century, supposed about 1712; and the Godolphin Arabian, or Barb, imported a few years later, the first used as a sire in 1731, in consequence of the failure of Hobgoblin, to whom he acted in the ignoble capacity of teazer. From these three last mentioned horses are derived all our best breeds, in whose pedigrees their names will invariably be found mixed up with more or less of the decendants of the other Eastern horses and mares given in the previous list. By a reference to the various pedigree stables appended to this article, it will be seen that Godolphin predominates to a much greater extent than any other horse; for though he made his appearance only about 20 years later than the Darley Arabian, and he may therefore be considered as two removes nearer our day, yet his blood prevails much more than that slight difference of time will account for. In examining our pedigree-tables it is usual to trace the descent chiefly through the male line, and hence various horses are considered to be descendants of one or other of these three horses, when they really own more of the blood of one or both of the two others. Thus Eclipse is generally said to be a descendant of the Darley Arabian—and so he was—being a son of Marske, who was son of Squirt, who was a grandson of the Darley Arab, through Bartlett's Childers; but then Eclipse was out of Spilletta, who was by Regulus, son of Godolphin, and consequently he was composed of one-eighth Godolphin and one sixteenth Darley Arabian blood. It has been contended by some writers on the horse, and among others by Mr. Hanckey Smith, that we owe more to the previous breeds for the goodness of the two Childers and their stock than to the Darley Arabian; but this I cannot help thinking is a fallicy, for the following reasons. It will be seen, by a reference to the pedigree-tables, that the blood of the Darley Arabian, together with that of the Byerley Turk and the Godolphin Arabian, is met with ten times as often as that of any other, whether a Royal Mare or a Lister Turk, which come next perhaps to these successful sires in point of frequency. Now, if the goodness of Eclipse were owing to the Lister Turk and Hautboy crosses in his pedigree, how comes it that in consequent breeding we do not find this blood premominate in our first-rate horses? If, however, on the contrary, we find all our best stock absolutely deluged with the Godolphin, Byerley Turk, and Darley Arabian, to the exclusion almost of any but scattered fragments derived from the various names I have given above, we are compelled to assign the chief honors to these three; and it only becomes a question whether, though they were originally the cause of the goodness, they may not now by long perseverance require a little fresh importation of new blood. But that they are the great guns of the pedigree lists on examination will readily show. In the present day, however, it is scarcely desirable in theory, and it is wholly impossible in practice to seperate these roots, and to value them in comparison with one another—inasmuch as the present generation of horses is so much removed from the age in which they lived. Few of our present horses are within seven removes from Godolphin; the Cotherstone and his sister Mowerina are, I believe, the only horses of any note who rank him as an ancestor in the sixth remove. The distance from the Darley Arabian and Byerley Turk is still greater, though in some cases not more than two removes further off. For the sake of convenience, therefore, I shall give a list of the most prominent horses and mares removed from our present horses about six or seven degrees, with a description of their pedigrees and peculiarities; and then trace up our present horses to them, so as to ascertain the relative value of these elements, and the propriety of going back to them or avoiding them respectively in making the selection of breeding-stock. Nothing is so difficult as to make this calculation without having the full pedigree before the eye, because it is impossible to grasp all its details by a reference to the usual mode of giving it in the stud-book. But from a more careful investigation it will, I think, result that certain horses and mares removed only to this extent are highly to be prized, while others are gradually becoming extinct; and according as the former predominate, or are absent, will the strain be valuable or worthless.

LIST OF HORSES AND MARES FROM WHICH OUR BREEDS ARE CHIEFLY DERIVED.

A List of Horses and Mares removed six or seven times from our present horses—that is, about 100 years, will be valuable to the breeder, inasmuch as it will enable him to comprehend at once the annexed tables of our present most distinguished horses and mares. At the head of this list I shall place the following celebrated sire.

Herod, or, as he was formerly called, King Herod, was foaled in 1758, and was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, and sold to Sir John Moore, in whose hands he was a great performer on the race-course, though not always victorious like his son Highflyer, or those renouned runners, Childers and Eclipse. He was a very fine horse in appearance, with great speed and power; but his fame now rests upon his stock, which in the first generation produced 497 winners, and realized more than £200,000. He was bred almost entirely from Eastern blood, but with several flaws nevertheless, any one of which in the present day would vitiate a pedigree. He is usually considered as a representative of the Byerley Turk, but is really more of the Darley Arabian by one half, having only one infusion of the former and two of the latter. Flying Childers appears as his great-grandfather; and to him, I suspect, is due the merit which Herod must always claim, of being the most valuable ingredient in the composition of our present breeds of horses. In the pedigree-tables, he is met with more commonly than any horse of his time; and I think I shall be able to show as a rule (liable of course to exceptions,) that according to the the amount of his blood in the pedigree is the value of the animal as a race horse. Spanker forms not quite one-sixteenth of Herod, which proportion is made up by combining the three more remote strains into one. Bethel's Arab also lays claim to a chief share, since he forms an entire eighth of Herod; but as he has not much reputation derived from other sources, it can scarcely be considered that the goodness of Herod is derived from him.

Matchem will come next in importance, as in point of time, in which respect, indeed, he ought to take the precedence of Herod, having been foaled in 1748; but as I believe he does not prevail quite to the same extent in the pedigree of our horses, I have lowered him beneath the above celebrated horse. Although in the male line he is the only representative of Godolphin of his time, yet he shares the honor of transmitting the blood through the female side with Miss Ramsden, Molly Longlegs, Rachel, Lisette, Folly, &c., &c., the last being by Blank, son of Godolphin, out of a daughter (sister to Regulus.) The pedigree of Matchem shows his composition as derived in a great measure from Godolphin, and as exhibiting very few flaws. St. Victor's Barb, Acaster Turk, the Byerley Turk, and the Oglethorpe Arabian, each make one-sixteenth, which proportion Curwen's Barb also takes, with an additional small share through Crab. Spanker again appears in this pedigree, but in a smaller degree than in that of Herod. Matchem was a very good racehorse, and was nearly always victorious; as a stallion, he does not come up to Herod, but he was the sire of 354 winners, whose joint winnings amounted to more than £150,000.

Eclipse, the pride and boast of the race-course, is usually ranged among the descendants of the Darley Arabian of whom he is the only representative in the male line who can be traced in the same way to our present breeds; but by his pedigree it will appear that he has twice as much of the blood of Godolphin as that of the Darley Arabian, the former composing one-eighth, the latter one-sixteenth part. Besides these, we find the Lister Turk making up nearly an eighth part, the D'Arcy White Turk rather more than one-sixteenth, and the Royal Mares the same proportion. He was bred, like Herod, by the Duke of Cumberland, and sold at his death to Mr. Wildman, who resold him to Mr. Kelly, by whom he was run at five years old, with the extraordinary results which are known to every one familiar with the annals of the turf. He was never beaten, and won eleven King's Plates, besides other stakes. In shape, he was long and very low before, and his temper was so bad as to occasion great difficulty in riding him. His winning produce, both in numbers of horses and value of winnings, was very nearly the same as that of Matchem—being winners, 344; value, £158,000.

Rachel, Folly, Miss Ramsden, Principessa, Lizette, and Molly Longlegs, were all grand-daughters of the Godolphin Aradian, and most of our best horses exhibit one or more of their names in their pedigrees, some of them indeed combining nearly all of them together.

Trentham, bred by Sir John Moore, in 1766, was sold to Sir John Ogilvie, and realised in stakes more than 8,000 guineas, an enormous sum in those days. He was afterwards used for stud purposes by Lord Egremont, and appears in the pedigree of Melbourne, Lanercost, Alarm, &c., as the sire of Camilla, (1778,) who was out of Cognette, (1764,) a mare bred by Lord Bolingbroke, and got by the Compton Barb, out of sister to Regulus.

Syphon, foaled in 1750, combines several strains of old blood through Squirt, son of the Darley Arabian, Bay Bolton, son of Grey Hautboy, twice—and sister to Mixbury, daughter of Curwen's Barb.

Childers, better known as "Flying Childers," is not represented in the male line, but his blood prevails very extensively through Lisette, Elfrida, Hyena, Curiosity, Papillion and Promise, all of them daughters of Snap, his grandson. Their names are constantly found in the fifth or sixth remove from the present day, in company with that of Herod, also a great-grandson of Childers. His career on the turf was a very remarkable one, even in those days when comparatively little use was made of a first-rate horse. He was never beaten, and is said to have carried 9 stone 2 pounds over the Round Course at Newmarket, (3 miles 4 furlongs 93 yards) in 6 minutes 40 seconds; which is nearly as possible 14 seconds a furlong, the highest rate at which the Derby course has ever been covered in these days, with a stone less weight, and not half the distance. But I shall hereafter show this has been surpassed by West Australian and Kingston, at a later period of their development—viz., when 4 and 5 years old respectively.

Sportsmistress, foaled in 1765, will always be remarkable as the dam of Pot 8 os, by Eclipse. She was a great-grand daughter of Godolphin, and thus gave her produce a fresh infusion of that blood already predominating in Eclipse. Besides Godolphin, she was largely imbued with the blood of Crab, who was an ancestor of Cade (her grandfather, and also grandsire on both the dam's and sire's side of Goldenlocks, her dam.) Thus Sportsmistress was much ill-bred with Crab, and by her union with Eclipse hit with the blood of Godolphin, and also with that of Crab, which appears in the Bald Galloway, in Cade, and Eclipse, and twice over in the pedigree of Sportsmistress. Besides Pot 8 os, who was her first foal, she produced 10 others, but none of any great value.

Brunette, the dam of Trumpeter, Cantator, Pipator, &c., was foaled in 1771. She combines the blood of the Godolphin Arabian with that of the Beverley Turk, the Darley Arab, Bloody Buttocks, Greyhound, Ancaster Starling, and the Newton Bay Barb; she was not much in-bred.

Rachel, foaled in 1763, by Blank, son of Godolphin, and out of a grand-daughter of the same horse, is remarkable as being the dam of Highflyer by Herod, and Mark Anthony by Spectator. In the first case there was a very close in-breeding to Godolphin, and an out-cross into Herod blood, producing the invincible Highflyer; and in the other case a continuation to some extent of the in-breeding produced an inferior horse to Highflyer, but one far above the average. Here the blood of Soreheels was in both sire and dam.

The celebrated Prunella must not pass unnoticed, as the dam of two of the most celebrated brood-mares which evers lived—viz., Penelope, by Trumpator, dam of Whalebone, Whisker, Woful, Web, and Wire; and Parasol, by Pot 8 os, dam of Partisan. It will be seen that she received a second infusion of the blood of Childers from her dam through Snip her sire being, through Herod, descended also from that celebrated horse by the colateral line of Cypron, daughter of Blaze another of his sons. Like most of the best mares of her day, she inherited blood from each of the three great eastern sires, the preponderncae, as usual, being in favor of the Godolphin Arabian.

The most extraordinary brood-mare in the whole studbook is the Alexander Mare. She was dam of no less the three first rate stalions, viz., Castrel, Selim, and Rubens, whose blood is now justly considered to be of the very highest caste; Castrel being now represented by Pantaloon, Selim by Bay Middleton, Flying Dutchman, Cowl, Pyrrhus, the 1st, and a whole host of celebrities; while Rubens, though extinct in the male line, is yet maintained in reputation from the value of the breeding stock left by Defence, who was a grandson on the dam's side of the above horse. In this way most of our present fashionable horses trace back to this mare.

THE POWERS AND USES OF THE MODERN RACE HORSE.

PRESENT SPEED OF THE RACE HORSE.

The side and shape of the modern thorough-bred horse are superior to those of olden days, if we may judge by the portraits of them handed down to us by Stubbs, who was by the far the most faithful animal painter of the eighteenth century. In elegance of shape we beat the horses of that day very considerably, more especially in the beauty of the head and the formation of the shoulders, which have been much attended to by breeders. In size, also, there has been an immense stride made, the average height of the race horse having been increased by at least a hand within the last century. This enlargement is, I believe, chiefly due to the Godolphin Arabian, who was the sire of Babraham, the only horse of his time which reached 16 hands, and sire or grandsire of several which were more than 15 hands, much above the average height of horses at that time—as, for instance, Fearnought, Genius, Gower Stallion, Infant, Denmark, Bolton, Cade, Chub, Lofty, and Amphion. Indeed it will be found, by an examination of the horses of that time, that out of 130 winners in the middle of the eighteenth century, there were only 18 of the height of 15 hands and upwards, of which 11 were by Godolphin or his sons, three descended from the Darley Arabian, two from the Byerley Turk, and two from other sources. It may therefore be assumed, with some degree of probability, that the increase in size is in great measure due to the Godolphin, in addition to the extra care and attention which the horse has received during the same time. Nevertheless, all the care and forcing in the world will not increase the size of some breeds; and unless there was this capability of being forced, no amount of attention would have brought the horse to the present average, which may be placed at about 15 hands 3 inches.

EARLY MATURITY INCOMPATIBLE WITH DURABILITY.

The laws regulating growth and decay are immutable, and it may almost always be pronounced, that in proportion to the quickness of the growth will be the early decay of the animal or vegetable being. Thus, the oak is more lasting than the larch, and the elephant outlives the horse; and so it will be found that, whether in the case of the greyhound, the horse, the sheep, or the bullock, those animals which come to maturity the earliest are the first to decay, or to show signs of that stage; for in a state of domestication actual decay is rarely permitted to take place; hence, while the breeder has his attention drawn to the production of colts which shall at two years of age be formed like old horses, and be fit to compete with them for short distances, it will always result that he attains his end at a considerable sacrific of durability, as evidenced in the diminished strength of constitution, and the feeble and yielding nature of the organs of locomotion. The timber, in fact, instead of being oak is deal, and is as little to be compared in durability with the materials of which the old-fashioned horses were composed, as the latter timber is with the former. It is true that some exceptions may be adduced even in these days, which seem made of as iron-like materials as Eclipse or Childers, or their contemporaries—as, for instance, Rataplan, who run last season 29 times, winning 18; and Angelo, who ran 35 times, but only managed to be first in 10. Still these are the exceptions, and the vast majority of our horses are unable to put in an appearance on the race course more than 8 or 10 times in the course of the season, and many not nearly so often. Both Childers and Eclipse were five years old before they were trained, and such was the usual practice in those days. As an instance of this, Miss Neesham was foaled in 1720, was first started for the King's Plate at York, in 1726, and continued to run every year till 1731, when she was used for two seasons for breeding purposes, and produced Miss Patty. In 1733 Miss Neesham, now called Mother Neesham, won a plate at York; and again, in 1734, she won two stakes at the same place, being in her 14th year. Such a case is unknown in these days; and even an eight-year-old running horse is a rarity seldom met with. Beeswing, it is true, run and won good stakes in her ninth year, but she was a *rara avis* indeed, and we may wait some time before we look upon her like again.

Race horses are not, however, to be considered as really degenerated, simply because they are of earlier maturity than was formerly the case, but there are no doubt altered in character by the long-continued attention to the production of this peculiarity. The type of the race horse is now more nearly allied to the two-year-old form, and he has become more speedy, but less lasting *in proportion to his speed*. This is easily understood, because it is impossible that a horse can maintain a high velocity for as long a time or distance as he can keep up a slower rate of gallop. I have shown that he can, and does now perform the same distance in a less time than Childers, but that he can keep up his *top speed* as long as the old-fashioned horses is I believe untrue. A very slow horse can maintain the only rate which he can manage to reach for a long time, as compared with the fast horse; and he may safely be kept extended for the whole distance he has to go, unless this is a very long one—that is to say, if his temper is good enough to bear the trial; but the fast horse will soon burst himself if allowed or made to extend himself for any distance, and he therefore must be husbanded in some degree, for fear of the consequences. And not only is there this two-year-old type in speed, but there is also the two-year-old condition of bone and sinew; and in addition there is the early trial of both in the severe training to which the young horse is now submitted. Thus all things tend to the production of unsound and soft-constitutioned animals, and it cannot occasion surprise if the per centage of lameness, or other infirmity, is greatly increased. It is quite true that our hunters and other horses are also earlier in coming to their full growth, and thus some advantage is gained, but I am afraid more than counterbalanced by their early decay, and by the want of durability, which their legs and feet show, as evidenced by the frequency of inflamed joints and diseased feet, now so prevalent in the field and on the road. Thus, what is gained between three and five years of age is lost between ten and fifteen, and I am afraid more than lost, for undoubtedly a greater number must be bred to last a given number of years than was formerly necessary, whether for hunters, roadsters, or harness-work. Still, as I said before, the alteration is not entirely for the worse, and the earlier utility of the horse is some little set-off against his premature decay.

The grand desideratum in these days is the production of a set of thorough-bred horses calculated to get good sound roadsters and hunters. Now this is quite incompatible with the present system of breeding for the two-year old market, and yet while prizes, often amounting to some thousands, are within the probable reach of our best two-year-olds, it is scarcely to be expected that they shall be kept from grasping them. As, therefore, it is unlikely that the public will individually produce these much-needed horses, it is incumbent upon the government either to establish a breeding-establishment for their manufacture, or else to offer prizes of some kind which may tempt the breeder to produce them. One or the

other must be done, if the horse is to be restored to its former condition of hardihood of constitution and durability of leg, qualities which are now lamentably deficient in all our breeds of modern horses.—[Concluded next week.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. B., Penn Yan, N. Y—In your solution of your challenge to E. S. B. you give mate with Q at the 11th move. In your four-move problem, dedicated to M. J. H., the red ink has so faded that we can't tell 'tother from which; please illuminate. Your last pretty two-move, below.

En Prise, Newark, N. J.—We tried our best to keep you out of such a fix; but you gave us a scolding for our pains, and would go in.

X. Y. Z., Senior, Norfolk, Va —Thank you for your pains; but we had the position still in mind. He sees, too late, what his move should have been. Perhaps you can agree to go on with the game and have your fun out; the necessary space is at your disposal.

S S. N., Philad'a.—Oh, nothing particular; we believe.

E. J. W., Boston —Your "Notice" is passed around.

Cambridge, Boston —Just in the nick of time, to save its appearance, we find a flaw in your last. 1..P may Queen, and mate in four; ask E. J. W. to analyze it with you. Thanks for the game; it shall appear soon. N. S. Get rid of some of those pawns if you can; the idea is worth elaborating.

G. H. H., Boston.—Your last is a forced mate in three moves. Kt, instead of Q, (ch) at 2d move.

Rustic, Rumney, N. H.—Your games shall appear—sometime. Our favorite cousin, Oliver P. Stevens, will put you on the track of what chess he knows about in R. He is, or was, a mad wag.

SOLUTIONS.

OF PROBLEM NO. 66.

THE NEST EGG—BY E. S. BREWSTER.

The first stipulation is flawless.

SECOND STIPULATION.

The two B's each to R 6th, 3..P to Q 7, 4..B to Q B 4, 5..P to B 7 +, and 6..Q 3d P mates.

Four less than Alonzo.

THIRD STIPULATION.

White.	White.	White.	White.
3..P to Q 7	5..P to Q 6	7..P to Q 7	9..P to B 7 +
4..P Queens	6..P-Q 5	8..B-Q B 4	10..Q 2d P mates

Six less than Alonzo.

FOURTH STIPULATION.

Seven moves as above.

8..P Queens	10..P to Q 4	12..B to Q B 4	14..P to Q 7 +
9..P-Q 6	11..P-Q 5	13..P-B 7 +	15..Q 1st P mates

Five less than Alonzo.

And the "passive verb" has been conjugated through all its moods and tenses.

OF PROBLEM NO. 75.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..Q × B +	P × Q	4..Either Kt +	Q × Kt
2..R × +	R × R	5..Kt mates.	
3..R × P +	P × R		

OF GEM NO. 7.—By S. S. Nichols.

1..B to K sq	R to Q B sq *a*	6..R to B 2 dis +	Q covers
2..R-Q B 2 dis +	R covers *a*	7..R × Q	Kt-Kt 6
3..R × R	R-Q B sq *a*	8..R B 2 dis +	Kt covers
4..R-Q B 2 dis +	R covers	9..B × Kt +	K-R 6
5..R × R	Q her B sq	10..R mates	

a Not strictly forced, but the best moves.

Solved also by P. J. D.

OF ENIGMA NO. 74.

1..B to K sq	Q × Q (1) *a*	3..Kt to Kt 3 + Kt to Q 5 *c*
2..P-Q 4	P × P *en pass b*	4..Kt-K 6; or R-B 5 mate.
	(1)	
1..	R × Q (2)	3..Kt to Kt 3 + K × Kt, or goes
2..P to Q 3	R, Kt, or P × P	4..R or Kt mates. to Q 5
	(2)	
1..	Q to K Kt 2	3..Kt to Kt 3 + K × Kt
2..Q to her 4 +	Q × Q	4..R mates.

a Black has a variety of moves at command, but we have only given the chief, as there is no play by which he can defer the mate beyond four moves.

b If Q take P, the same mate follows.

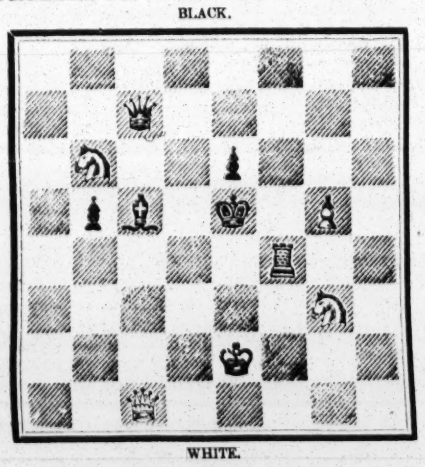
c Or K may take Kt.

OF ENIGMA NO. 75.

1..Q × Kt +	R × Q *best*	3..B to K B 2 + Q to her 5 +
2..B × P +	K × P	4..B × Q mate.

PROBLEM NO. 76.—BY THEO. M. BROWN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME NO. 76.

Being a game by correspondence, just concluded between our contributors Edwin J. Weller, of Boston, and X. Y. Z., Senior, late of Bristol, R. I.

MUZIO GAMBIT.

White, E. J. Weller.	Black, X. Y. Z.	White, E. J. Weller.	Black, X. Y. Z.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	25..B to Q B 3	B × K Kt P + *h*
2..P-K B 4	K P × P	26..Q × Q B	Q × Q +
3..K Kt-B 3	P-K Kt 4	27..K × Q	R-K Kt sq +
4..K B Q B 4	P-K Kt 5	28..K-his B 3	K-his B 4
5..Castles	P × K Kt	29..R-Q 7	R-K Kt 8
6..Q × B 3d P	Q K B 3	30..R × B P +	K-Kt 3
7..P-K 5	Q × K P	31..R B 6 +	K-R 4
8..P-Q 3	K B R 3	32..R K 6 *i*	R-Q B 8
9..Q B-Q 2	K Kt K 2	33..R-K 2	K-R 5
10..Q Kt-B 3	P-Q B 3	34..B-Q 2	R-K R 8 *j*
11..Q K-K sq	Q her B 4 +	35..R K B 2	B-K Kt 2
12..K-R sq	P-Q 4	36..P-Q B 3	R-K Kt 8
13..Q-K R 5	Q her 3	37..B × K B P	R K Kt 3
14..R × K Kt +	Q × Q R *a*	38..B-Kt 3 + *k*	K-R 6
15..R-K sq	Q B-K 3	39..K-his 2	P-K R 4
16..Kt × Q P *b*	B P × Kt	40..K-his B sq	P-K R 5
17..K B × Q P	K Q 2 *c*	41..B Q Kt 8	R Q Kt 3
18..B × Q K P	Q K Kt 4 *d*	42..B × R P	R-Q R 3
19..Q-K B 3	Q her B 4	43..B-Q 4	B × B
20..K B × Q R	Kt Q B 3	44..B P × B	R × R P
21..K B × Kt	Q × K B	45..P-Q 5 *l*	R-Q R 5
22..R-K 4 *e*	Q B-Q 4 *f*	46..K his 2	R Q 5
23..R Q 4	K-his 3	47..K-his 3	R × Q 2d P
24..Q K R 3 + *g*	K-his 4	48..K-his 4, and wins by force.	

NOTES BY E. J. WELLER.

a The game was taken up at this point to decide the question (from Game No. 64.) whether the Defence can now play 14..Q takes R, instead of, as there, K takes R E. J. W. now adheres to his first opinion, that K takes R is the only move to draw.

b This move was bad and should have lost me the game. It was played instead of 8 takes P, for fear of the answer, 16..Q to Kt 4 Were Black to reply to that move, 16..P takes B, he would lose his Q, thus:

16..B × Q P	B P × B	19..Kt to B 7 + K to his 2
17..Kt × Q P	Q her 3	20..Kt × Q B P × Kt
18..R × B +	Q × R	21..Q × B, and wins.

If, in reply to 16..B × takes Q P, Black plays Q to Kt 4, I think White still wins, but with more difficulty. If Lopez or Midnight think differently—they know my address.

c His only move, I believe.

d An error. X. Y. Z. ought now to have won in a few moves; *e. g.*

18..	Q Kt to B 3	21..Kt P × P Kt to Q 5
19..B × Q R	R × K B	22..Q-K B 4 Q her 3
20..Q × K B	P-K B 6 (1)	23..Q K 3 B Q 4, and wins.

(1) I sent the 18, 19 and 20, as proposed moves together, intending, if he made the next two or three correctly, to resign; but fearing some trap, I suppose, he made the moves in the next.

e Still Black has the best of it. This petty artifice was the child of desperation. Had there been a single good move for me, it would not have been risked.

f Falling into the trap. By simply taking P with Q, he must have won the game eventually.

g A bombshell in the enemy's camp. After this I don't think he could have saved the game.

h He has nothing better, I believe. But the gallant fight, after his error, must command the admiration of all good chess-players; it did mine, at least.

i Notwithstanding his advantage, great care is required to win—a single inefficient move now would give his opponent a draw, if not the game altogether.

j The penalty of taking P is loss of Rook.

k A slip; R to K Kt 2d would have forced an exchange and shortened the battle.

l From this point out 14 moves were sent in two instalments, but the position is clearly forced.

ENIGMA NO 76.—BY E. J. WELLER.

White.—K at Q B 4; R at Q Kt 3; B at K 2; and P at Q Kt 2d.
Black.—K at Q R 4; and B at Q R 5th.
White to play and mate in three moves.

MATCH GAMES.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

GAME FIRST.—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

White—Boston.	Black—Philadelphia.
15..Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
16..Kt takes Q P	

GAME SECOND—EVANS GAMBIT.

White—Philadelphia.	Black—Boston.
14..	Castles
15..P to K B 4	B to Q R 4

BETWEEN X. Y. Z., SENIOR, AND METELLUS.

White—X. Y. Z.	Black—Metellus.
12..K R to K sq	K Kt to Q 3
13..K B to Q 3	Q B to K 5
14..K Kt to his 5	

CHEQUERS OR DRAUGHTS.

☞ Will give Solutions of Positions 139 and 140 next week.

A CARD.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 14, 1357.

Draught Ed. Clipper—*Dear Sir:* Seeing that the match between Truxton and A. G. has terminated, I would like to play a match with E. F. S., by diagram, (if he is willing to play with an amateur,) if his challenge is not accepted by Alonzo or Marcus; if he is willing I will take White and move 22 to 17 in answer to 11 to 15, his move.

Truly yours, Foo Foo.

A CARD.

Boston, Aug 14, 1857.

Mr. Checker Editor—*Dear Sir:* I beg pardon if I intrude. Perhaps you don't allow such superannuated persons of the class I belong to, even a chance to give their ideas of the scientific games published in the Clipper. If so, say the word and "count me out." But should you condescend to hear me through, allow me to say I consider the game in last Clipper between "Uncle Sam" and "Know Nothing" a very splendid one as they played it But let me ask "Know Nothing" why he did not at his 19th move choose a shorter road to "Jordan," thus:

19..	16	19		21..22	13	19	23
20..32	28	14	17	22..27	18	15	29 drawn.

Mr. Editor: can't you publish some of the games lately played between Messrs. Bethel and Drysdale? I would like a chance to sift and show some improvement on the six that were lost.

Yours, "Old Fogy."

CHALLENGE.

As J. S., of Winchester, has been compelled to resign his two games with "Uncle Sam," and the rest of Buffalo; and as J. S. would rather play the masters under their own names than through their pupils, J. S. would like, with your permission, to play "Mr. Mercer" or "Harry" a diagram game through the Clipper, if they are willing.

J. S., of Winchester.

☞ Below will be found Notes 1, 2 and 3, belonging to the "Discussion Game" played between Messrs. Mercer and Drysdale. Our readers will recollect our promise that they should appear this week. As a specimen of Draught strategy, this game stands out in bold relief. Amateurs cannot do better than to examine it carefully, and treasure up its lessons.—Ed. D. D.

Note No. 1.—When sent to Draught Editor, Mr. D. figured at the top with the Black men, while A. H. M. was cautiously guiding the White men along their hard road to travel at the bottom. Afterwards privately requested the Editor to substitute "Know Nothing" in position, instead of the names, as I was afraid of resentment. In the meantime not to publish the game, but to solicit solutions from the Draught contributors. I leave the above for the Editor to say whether I toe the scratch or not. So much for appropriation, friend Drysdale.

Note No. 2.—Quotation from Mr. Drysdale's card, (he being a non-contributor to the Chequer department, addressed the proprietor to insert his reply, from which I find the following:) "No player could draw against it the first time without having a previous knowledge of the position, as Mr. Mercer well knows, he having been three or four days before he could draw it successfully." Mr. Editor, this one-sided statement I broadly contradict, as Mr. D well knows I drew the game the first as well as the last time that it was played, and am now prepared if necessary to publish a whole host of evidence in confirmation of the veracity of my statement, and challenge Mr. Drysdale to prove where my publication of the game, with notes, was a garbled, false and sarcastic statement, yes, or even contemptible.

Note No. 3.—Mr. Editor, the above shows beyond an "if" that the game is drawn. Do not be in too great a hurry about solution of Position on hand; it shows my move when I got beat; the various solutions that branch from that move will tell their own tale, and will likewise show that even the time specified was nothing when compared with the grand touch at the finish. Should Mr. D. still feel dissatisfied, as I am not half done with the solutions yet, let him enter the department like a player, and discuss the matter in a free and easy manner; throwing aside all such words as jealousy, disparagement, and lots of others, that are only fit for a separate place in some outside corner, where the jokes and burlesques are recorded.

Hoping that the publication of such a game may give a new impetus to the Draught playing fraternity of the Union, in the interim,

I remain, yours truly, A. H. Mercer.

Lancaster, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Martin.—Friend Martin, please accept our thanks for many favors. "Other days come back like recollected music," and we feel "strong" again. Keep on Brother, and—write on one side of the sheet. "Latch string hanging out" constantly. Your card and games next.

Metellus.—"We beg pardon for seeming neglect. *Don't* come down on us" in the "peach season," and we will try to do things satisfactorily. Your note did not reach us in season for publication last week.

E F. S.—We display your match game with "Alonzo" on diagram this week. Keep your "eye open" for him, as he is "some on the diagonals."

G. R. Marden.—Thanks for "Single Corner." We will examine and report upon its merits soon. We have informed Alonzo (as you will observe) this week.

Alonzo.—Your game and positions on hand, for which accept our best acknowledgments. Please observe your match with E. F. S. on "diagram" this week. G. R. Marden prefers your address.

"Chequer."—Positions received; they shall receive our attention at the earliest opportunity. Accept our thanks, and favor us again.

Frank.—We again acknowledge our indebtedness to you for another position from E. Hull. Harry's communication has been mislaid. Keep on, friend Frank. We consider your positions A. No. 1.

"Harry."—All O. K., friend Harry. You will observe that we have set "things up." No acknowledgment of obligations from *you*. Just leave that "sort of thing" for "our side of the house."

Foo Foo.—We regret (on your account) that the challenge of E. F. S. was accepted by "Alonzo" before your letter reached us. Perhaps some of our contributors will make a match with you; if so, we shall be happy to record the game.

"Old Fogy."—Your card inserted this week regarding those games lately played between Messrs. Bethel and Drysdale. We are unable to state whether they were noted down or not; if they were, and our friends will forward them, we shall be happy to comply with your request.

Nemo.—Friend Nemo, your letter containing the request regarding Position No. 135 New Series is before us. By reflecting a moment, you will perceive a difficulty in a substitution of this kind. We have set your positions "aside," having published those we consider best—so send along "a few more." Let us hear from you often.

J. S.—We give your challenge this week. Let us hear from you once in a while.

GAME NO. 74.

NEW SERIES.

SUTER BY ALONZO

Respectfully inscribed to "Martin" of Boston.

Black.		White.		Black.		White.	
1..11	to 15	23	to 19	14.. 6	to 15	30	to 5
2.. 8	11	22	17	15..12	16	13	9
3.. 9	14	25	22	16..16	19	32	28
4.. 6	9	17	13	17..19	23	24	19
5.. 2	6	29	25	18..15	24	28	19
6.. 4	8	24	20	19.. 3	8	25	21
7..15	24	28	19	20.. 8	12	21	17
8..11	15	27	24	21.. 7	10	9	6
9..14	17	21	14	22..11	15	6	2
10.. 9	18	22	17	23..15	24	2	7
11.. 8	11 *a*	26	22 *b*	24..10	15	7	11
12.. 5	9 *c*	17	14	25..15	19	17	14
13..10	23	19	10 *d*		White wins.		

NOTES BY ALONZO.

a I believe this move loses, but am open to conviction.

b 17 to 14 draws prettily.

c Will any one point out a *better* move than this?

d This wins; 30 to 5 draws, perhaps, loses.

As ever, Alonzo.

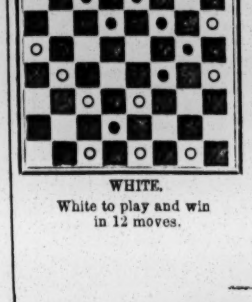
Draught Editor Clipper.

POSITION NO. 141.

NEW SERIES.

By "Alonzo"
Dedicated to Martin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win in 12 moves.

POSITION NO. 142.

NEW SERIES.

By Know Nothing.

BLACK.

WHITE.

Black to play and win.

The above beautiful and scientific Position occurs in the Single Corner, or Mercer game, as we are informed.—Ed. D. D.

MATCH GAMES

☞ J. S. resigns both games with Uncle Sam.

BETWEEN B. OF BOSTON, AND THE UNKNOWN.

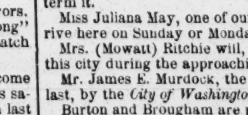
White—B of Boston.		Black—Unknown.	
9..16	7	2	18

BETWEEN METELLUS AND A. F.

Black—Metellus.		White—A. F	
5.. 4	8	24	19
6.. 8	12		

MATCH GAME.

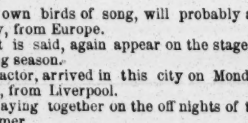
Between Mojaisk and Express.
BLACK, (Express.)



WHITE, (Mojaisk.)
Black to move.

MATC H GAME.

Between Alonzo and E. F. S.
BLACK—Alonzo.



WHITE—E. F. S.
Black to move.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY SUMMARY.

What with opposition opera between Maretzek and Ullman, and newly imported *ballet* troupes, and stars of all descriptions, both of home and foreign manufacture, the coming season promises to be replete with stirring scenes in real life, as well as upon the mimic stage. Last season, through the bickerings, and hostile attitudes of managers, the business done was but moderate, and very few came out of the melee with a "good look" to the finances. If the war is to be resumed this season, as present appearances indicate, let those who are the most interested stand from under.

Among the current rumors of the day, we learn that the Broadway will shortly open, with Mr. Forrest as the attraction, a never-failing card; Miss Charlotte Cushman will also appear at one of the Broadway establishments. It is said that an "early closing movement" has been suggested among our places of amusement—this may do for Broadway, but if the thing is tried on the east side, "good by to all our hopes" of the glorious times of old.

Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault's "Choral Concerts" at the Academy of Music have succumbed to the pressure of the times, and given up the ghost without the ghost of a chance for the return of even the expenses incurred in the experiment. Even Mrs. John Wood and the fair Agnes were unable to draw the peoples. The fact is, the establishment is too much out of the way.

The Vestvali opera troupe at Burton's have been doing a very fair business with Lucretia, La Trovatore, Linda, &c. There will doubtless be a balance in favor of Mr. Burton at the close of their engagement this week.

Both the Bowery and National are doing well; the former with Mr. Eddy, G. Holland, R. Johnston, &c., and the latter with Mr. Allen, Miss Herring, &c.

The Olympic was re-opened on Monday evening last, under the management of Messrs. T. B. Johnston and W. B. Moore. The following comprise a portion of the company: Messrs. T. B. Johnston, W. Bellamy, Denham, McDonald, Hays, Leslie, Haveloch, Canoll, Edson, Foster, and Vincent; Mesdames J. R. Scott, Dixon, Watkins, Young, Misses Julia Turnbull, Stanton, Fanny France, Weaver, &c.

Mr. Brougham's benefit at Niblo's on the 22d was a perfect "crusher," the house being crowded in every part, and the prices doubled at that. London Assurance was magnificently given with an immense cast, comprising the names of Messrs. Bourcicault, Brougham, Walcot, Lester, Burton, John Wood, A. H. Davenport, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Agnes Robertson, and others. Mr. Brougham tapered off with one of his usually happy speeches.

Laura Keene will re open her theatre for the regular season next week; and Burton resumes his dramatic season on the 31st, with young Booth as the opening star. Wallack's will also speedily open, with Miss Heron, it is rumored.

Oakey Hall's Cunningham Baby has been re-engaged at Barnum's Museum.

The Bryant Minstrels should have a larger hall if they wish to accommodate all their friends; night after night are people turned away, being unable to gain admittance. The brothers Bryant are preparing a new budget of comicalities for the entertainment of their patrons. "Go in, brack man, de day's you own."

Frezzolini is here. Let the oyster house critics get their white kids in readiness, likewise their bread-baskets, as our pugilistic friends term it.

Miss Juliana May, one of our own birds of song, will probably arrive here on Sunday or Monday, from Europe.

Mrs. (Mowatt) Ritchie will, it is said, again appear on the stage in this city during the approaching season.

Mr. James E. Murdock, the actor, arrived in this city on Monday last, by the *City of Washington*, from Liverpool.

Burton and Brougham are playing together on the off nights of the opera, at the theatre of the former.

NATIONAL SUMMARY.

Promenade Concerts, with Mad. Johannsen, Miss Richings, Mr. Pickaneser, Mr. Fraser, &c., in the vocal department, continue to meet with unlooked-for patronage at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Miss Lizzie Weston Davenport has been engaged for the next season by Mr. Barry, for the Boston Theatre.

Mr. George Jamieson has been performing at St. Paul's, Minnesota.

Forbe's Providence Theatre was to re-open on the 26th.

The Marsh Children appear next at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

Mr. Dyott is engaged as stage manager for the Charleston, S. C., Theatre.

T. D. Rice, Jim Crow, will take a tour through the South during the ensuing season.

North's Circus Company is to perform in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday next, 31st inst.

The Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, did not open last week, as previously announced.

Kunkel & Co.'s Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, is flourishing. Charles Bass and Mr. and Mrs. Henri are the attractions.

It is hinted that the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., is to be converted into a place of amusement. "From grave to gay," &c.

Durivage, the comedian, is playing with a company at Decatur. A short time since theatrical representations were denounced from the pulpit by a clergyman of that place, whereupon Durivage replied by an ode which was extensively circulated, which commenced thus:

Ye sons of Thespis! tremble in your shoes!
(Or shake in "sock and buckskin" if you choose;)
A dreadful fiat has of late gone forth,
All trumpet-tongued, to east, south, west and north:
That all concerned in matters Histrionic
Are, (to make use of language most laconic,)
"Damned!" and moreover, unto all Eternity!
Tremble! ye diabolical fraternity!
Actors and actresses! the entire set!
Leader, big fiddle, trombone, clarionet!

Mr. Henry Wallack, it is said, will probably be stage manager at the Howard Athenæum, when Mr. Barrow takes possession of the house.

Wood & Christy's Minstrels have been performing in Philadelphia. From the remarks of the press, we should judge that they are better appreciated at home. The Sunday Transcript says "the company is a fair one, much better as instrumental than as vocal performers. George Christy hardly maintained his reputation for humor; but Budworth, the banjo of the troupe, kept everybody in a roar."

The Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has been doing a fair business during the past week. Mr. and Mrs E. L. Davenport are favorably spoken of in the principal characters of the play of Charity's Love.

Mr. W. F. Fleming has sailed for Europe.

The Worcester Theatre was to have opened on Monday last, under the management of Mr. C. Wilkinson. In the company are C. Wilkinson, J. Munroe, (stage manager,) Beatie, D. A. Ryan, M. R. Pike, Stanton, Becks, Taylor, Ketchum, Rogers, Brown; Mesdames Belssenherz, D. A. Strong, D. A. Ryan; Misses Caroline Stewart, Pike and Barber. Mr. D. A. Strong is scenic artist.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence opened at Rochester on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drew are announced to appear at Cincinnati next week.

Nagle's American Juvenile Comedians are still at the Walnut Street, Philadelphia. There is said to be considerable talent among these little people.

The Newark Theatre is to be opened on the 29th.

Miss Stanley has made an engagement to visit California. "Sherry" accompanies her, as business agent.

The Bostonians are greatly delighted with the life-like impersonations of Mr. Blake, as Jesse Rural, Sir Anthony Absolute, &c. George Jordan has set the damsels at loggerheads.

A burlesque on La Traviata, "by a gentleman of the press," was to be produced at Sandford's Opera House, Philadelphia, on the 24th, for the first time.

THE RING.

The Late Fight.—The recent fistic meeting between Messrs. Rankin and Bradley is now among the records of the past. We still notice a number of paragraphs going the rounds to the effect that Mr. Bradley was dangerously ill, from serious internal injuries received in the fight; that Rankin would not return to Philadelphia, and that his place is closed, &c. These reports are all base fabrications—Mr. Bradley not being ill at all, he is not injured internally, and is not bleeding at the lungs, &c.; on the contrary, he is enjoying the fruits of his labors, and, to our eye, seems to be in the best of health. Mr. Rankin *has* returned home, is in his usual healthful condition, and is attending to his business at his old stand, corner of Broad and Rose-streets, Philadelphia, where we hope he may meet with abundant patronage at the hands of those who admire a thorough game man. We trust this will put an end to all those false statements that have been put in circulation by the "respectable press."

Coburn and Gribbin Matched.—Harry Gribbin and Joseph Coburn met, on the 20th, according to previous arrangement, and after some discussion among themselves and friends as to weight, Gribbin finally agreed to confine himself to 148 lbs., to which weight both men are now restricted. Articles were then drawn up and signed. They are to fight in Canada, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, and weigh at Buffalo the day previous to the fight. A deposit of $150 a side is now up, and the next of $100 a side is to be made on the 7th inst.

Gribbin will leave for Philadelphia this week, where he will remain a week or so, and then return and go into regular training.

Card.—St. Louis, Mo., August. 18, 1857.—Editor Clipper: Your journal has contained several communications from Enoch Davis, of this city, relative to the match which was made been himself and James Brown, in which he has taken occasion to mention my name several times, and has hinted that parties depositing money with me as a stakeholder will be obliged to resort to a law suit to recover it. As I feel that the allusions so made might be injurious to me as far as regards persons who know neither of us, justice to myself and my family demands that I should defend myself in the same channel in which I had been attacked, and therefore I would request that, as a matter of justice, you would give this an insertion in your columns. Now, sir, what are the facts in this case? As was published in your paper of the 11th of July, over the signature of James Brown, Davis and his backers refused to fight. Subsequent to the publication of said Davis' last card, bearing date August 1, Mr. Brown met Davis by appointment at George Pickel's, and offered to fight him for $250, at which time Davis objected to the amount of the stakes, saying he could not raise but $100, but would fight him for that amount. To this Brown agreed, but it seems $25 was all that he or his backers could raise. Mr. Brown, willing to accommodate the gentleman, even offered to make a match for that amount, but this proposition was refused and its offer subsequently denied. Mr. Brown wishing to learn if there was any fight in him, offered to fight him for the whiskey, but all offers proved fruitless; he could not be induced to make a match, much to the apparent mortification of his friends, who seemed somewhat surprised to see him show the white feather. The gentleman in his last card seems desirous of shifting the match on to his backers. I must say if his backers should prove as backward in coming to time as their principal it would be only a waste of time to enter into any arrangement. But Mr. Davis cannot shift the dispute. If he can raise sufficient pluck, and his backers are willing to put up the money, which I very much doubt after his conduct as above referred to, Mr. Brown will fight him for any sum from $500 up to $1000, and if Mr. Davis fears that in case he should win he would be obliged to sue for his stakes, the money shall be sent on and deposited with the editor of the Clipper. It will be useless after this for Mr. Davis to prolong this discussion in the newspapers. If there is any disposition on his part or his friends to make a match, they have only to raise the money and they will be accommodated. As far as regards the innuendoes which Mr. Davis has seen fit to throw out as regards my responsibility and honor as a stakeholder, in the case in question, at the time the money was given up I was in the city of Albany, N. Y., and the stakes were paid over by my agent, whom I left attending to my business in my absence. Some two weeks after my return, Davis commenced a suit for the recovery of the stakes which were forfeited upon the first match, the argument of which is to come off on Saturday next—the result of which I will forward to you. To those who know me, the statements made by Davis are simply absurd and ridiculous, and I have no fear of having a comparison instituted between my character and his.

Yours respectfully, William J. Cleaxton.

P. S.—Mr. Davis seems to have a perfect mania for instituting law suits for the recovery of his money when the referees in a match decide against him. In his fight with Lafferty, notwithstanding his own referees decided against him, he sued the stakeholders for his own money, the result of which was that each party drew his own money.

W. J. C.

Challenge.—Saint Louis, Mo., August 19, 1857—Editor Clipper: On the 17th inst., a friend of Mr. Brown came to my house with a challenge to fight Brown the next day for $100, which I accepted, and agreed to meet at George Pickle's, that evening, at 3 o'clock, to deposit $25, and sign articles. At the appointed time, all hands were promptly on the ground, but Brown and his party refused to deposit less than $100 or $250, for which I was not prepared, not having time to raise the money; so the match was not made.

Finding it impossible to make the match in any other way, and to show him that I mean business, I herewith enclose you $50, and a challenge to fight him for $500 in one month from the signing of articles. If this does not suit him, there is no more use in talking, as I have other business to attend to that pays me better than fighting. Enoch Davis,

Rosatti Exchange, cor. of Rosatti and Soulard-streets.

P S. I send the money by Adams' Express. E. Davis.

Science vs. Strength.—A fight took place in Milton, a few days since, between George Sweney and James Grey, for a purse of $25, though in reality the fight was more to test which was the best man. They fought 15 rounds in half an hour, when the white man, who depended on his strength, was defeated by his scientific colored opponent. Our correspondent has failed to inform us which is which.

Challenge.—Con. Quinn will fight any man in America for from $300 to $500 a side, at 110 or 112 lbs; bar neither country nor color. A match can be made by sending a deposit of $50 to the editor of the Clipper, and articles to Quinn at Ned Lancaster's, Front and South streets, Philadelphia. Con. Quinn.

To Scotty.—We are requested to state that if Scotty, whose challenge appeared in our last, will fight in Canada for $500 a side, he can be accommodated by Young Barney Aaron.

Dennis Horrigan arrived here a few days since. He is excellent spirits in regard to his second match with Lazarus, and will probably go into active training in a week or two.

Jem Parker is in town, looking somewhat better than he did a short time back.

A Pigeon Shooting Came Off on the Western brow of Neversink Hill, on Thursday, 20th inst., at five pigeons each, 1oz. shot, from ground trap, 17 yards rise, 100 fall. Summary: C. Bechtel, 1 1 1 1 1—5. Mr. Seiders, 0 0 0 0

Mr. S. first bird a snap—shot but at four.

It is rumored that a match is in embryo between C. Bechtel and Master Tole; the latter has professed himself an adept in several matches—therefore we may expect a warm and spirited contest between two rivals. The friends of both parties are confident of success. All I desire is that they may afford each other *good flyers* and have a clear sky. Pigeon Feather.

Reading, August 24.

Cock Fight in Cleveland.—A cock fight was to have taken place in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th inst., for $100. Both birds are owned in that city, by Mr. K. and Mr. C. respectively.

CRICKET.

MATCHES TO COME.

AUG. 26.—Eleven of St. George vs. Fourteen of New Brighton, (return) at Hoboken.

SEPT. 1.—Manhattan vs. Mechanics of New Brighton.
9.—New York vs. St. George, (return) at Hoboken.
12.—United of Bridgeport vs. Calthrop's Club at Bridgeport.
16.—St. George vs. Newark, (return) at Hoboken.
23.—New York vs. Sixteen of Albany, at Hoboken.
23.—St. George 2d Eleven vs. Bridgeport, (return) at Bridgeport.
30.—New York vs. Philadelphia, at Hoboken.
—.—1st Eleven of New York vs. Sixteen of Newark, (return) at Newark. (Postponed.)
—.—Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, at Cincinnati.
—.—Third Eleven of New York vs. Second Eleven of Manhattan, at Hoboken.
—.—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan, (return) at Hoboken.
—.—Brooklyn vs. Kings County, at Bedford.
—.—Long Island vs. Mechanics, of Newark, (return) at Newark.
—.—Albany vs. Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, at Albany.
—.—Star and Thistle vs. Boston, (return) on Boston Common.
—.—Star and Thistle vs. Lawrence United Eleven.
—.—Amsterdam vs. Albany, (return) at Albany.

THE AMSTERDAM CRICKETERS.—A member of the Union Club writes us, and denies that the Union gentlemen assisted the Star Club of that place in their match with the Star of Johnstown, as Mr. Young, the person who played with the Star of Amsterdam, was a member of both clubs, consequently equally privileged to play with either, so that the match was not, as stated, Star of Johnstown vs. Star and Union of Amsterdam combined.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.
ANNEXATION OF CANADA POSTPONED.

ORDERLY RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

THE great return match between the choice elevens of Canada and the United States was brought to a conclusion on Friday, 21st inst., the result being the defeat of the eleven of the States by the Canadian with seven wickets to spare. These battles in miniature are replete with interest, especially to the fraternity; hence, the great exertion used to get themselves in condition, and the caution exhibited in selecting the elevens. To this end, a series of matches was played in the commencement of the season, to discover, if possible, any hidden talent we might be in possession of.

One of these, and the one more immediately connected with the Canada match, was the match "New York City vs. the States," which was arranged in order to assist the committee in making their selection; it was commenced at Hoboken on Monday, June 8th, the city, as will be seen by the score annexed, winning the match:

NEW YORK CITY.—First Innings.

1.	Waller b Comery	8	
2.	Lang b Senior	6	
3.	Barker b Hallis	18	
4.	Wilby b Hallis	13	
5.	Crossley b Senior	13	
6.	Wright b Comery	4	
7.	Higham l. b. w. b French	8	
8.	Cuyp b French	2	
9.	Walker b Senior	1	
10.	Sharp not out	12	
11.	Fletcher run out	11	
	Byes 13, leg byes 7, wides 9	29	
	Total	125	

UNITED STATES.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Rose run out	2	c Sharp b Cuyp	6
2.	Johnson b Cuyp	0	l. b. w. b Barker	0
3.	Senior b Cuyp	10	c Sharp b Barker	0
4.	Petty st Higham b Cuyp	1	c Sharp b Barker	1
5.	Barlow run out	10	c Crossley b Cuyp	3
6.	French b Barker	6	b Cuyp	15
7.	Comery run out	1	b Barker	0
8.	Hattersley b Cuyp	0	not out	0
9.	Warner b Cuyp	5	c Barker b Cuyp	4
10.	Hallis b Barker	3	l. b. w. b Barker	0
11.	Bury not out	0	b Cuyp	22
	Byes 3, wides 2	5	Bye 1, leg bye 1, wide 1	3
	Total	43	Total	54

So far, then, we have the doings of the eleven in this most important contest. This, in our opinion will more than satisfy our readers that the committee fulfilled their onerous duties with the greatest discretion and discrimination.

The Canadian gentlemen, with the same object in view, also played a number of matches previous to this great contest, and, as it would appear from their victory, with superior judgment. The last and most important of this series was commenced on Wednesday, 5th inst., between the players of East and West Canada, at Toronto, in which the Eastern party were the victors; by their victory, we understand, they gained the privilege of selecting the eleventh men. In order to give our readers some idea of the immensely strong team our own players had to contend against, we publish the full score of that match, as follows:

THE EAST.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Parsons b Ellis	23	b Phillips	28
2.	Stanley b Dykes	22	b Dykes	1
3.	Heward b Ellis	30	c and b Pearless	2
4.	Hore 39th Regt. b Dykes	5	run out	14
5.	Bradbury b Dykes	12	c and b Rykert	8
6.	Hurrall b Dykes	0	not out	1
7.	Swain b Pearless	3	b Ellis	3
8.	Stradly b Peerless	0	b Pearless	26
9.	Draper c Bull b Ellis	3	run out	5
10.	Phillpots b Pearless	0	b Ellis	13
11.	Fordrinier not out	4	c Phillips b Pearless	6
	Byes 0, wides 9, no balls 4	13	Byes 6, wides 5, no balls 1	12
	Total	115	Total	119

THE WEST.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Pearless b Bradbury	4	c Taylor b Draper	9
2.	Dykes b Bradbuary	0	not out	35
3.	Bayley b Parsons	3	l. b. w. b Hore	3
4.	Rykert l. b. w. b Phillpots	8	b Parsons	5
5.	T. D. Phillipps b Phillpots	14	b Bradbuary	7
6.	H. Phillips b Hore	1	run out	3
7.	Ellis b Hore	0	run out	4
8.	Richards c and b Parsons	8	b Hore	0
9.	Bull b Parsons	4	c Hore b Parsons	2
10.	Brodie b Draper	0	run out	12
11.	Buckland not out	0	c Heward b Draper	9
	Byes 9, leg byes 4, wides 7, no balls 1	21	Byes 11, leg byes 10, wides 12, no ball 2	35
	Total	61	Total	124

Here then we have all the talent of both parties before us, from the players engaged in these two matches the elevens of Canada, as well as the United States, were chosen. That this noble game is making such rapid strides on this continent is not to be wondered at, when such contests as these are carried on in such a friendly spirit. There are thousands in this city and vicinity who remember, no doubt, the glorious sight witnessed by them on September 9th and 10th, of last year; the fine play exhibited, as well as the generous interchange of good-fellowship which made it one of the most grand occasions in cricket ever seen in these parts. As a glance at the score made on that occasion will be interesting to many on account of the many pleasant reminiscences it will revive, as well as for the purpose of comparison between the play of 1856 and '57, we herewith annex it. In glancing back as far as the year 1853, we find up to this time the victories have been equal with both parties. The first was played at the Red House ground, Harlem, in 1853, and was won by the United States by 34 runs. The second, in 1854, was played at Toronto, the Canadians winning by 10 wickets. The third was played in 1856, at Hoboken, and won by the States by 49 wickets, and the present one played at Toronto, is won by the Canadians with seven wickets to spare, thus, as it should be, each party winning the alternate matches, each victory being on their own ground. The following is the score of the match of 1856:

CANADA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Heward run out	4	b Cuyp	10
2.	Parsons b Barker	3	b Cuyp	2
3.	Hardinge b Cuyp	9	run out	0
4.	Gale b Barker	0	run out	2
5.	Jones b Barker	0	not out	11
6.	Pickering b Cuyp	1	b Barker	8
7.	Lousada b Cuyp	4	c Gibbes b Cuyp	23
8.	Dexter b Cuyp	2	b Cuyp	0
9.	Boultbee b Senior	16	b Cuyp	8
10.	Alexander b Cuyp	6	run out	6
11.	Draper not out	5	b Cuyp	3
	Byes 9, leg byes 4, wide 1	14	Byes 4, leg byes 4, wide 1	9
	Total	64	Total	82

UNITED STATES.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Wright b Hardings	4		
2.	Wilby run out	4		
3.	Senior l. b. w. b Hardinge	22		
4.	Hon H. Bingham b Parksons	0	l. b. w. b Hardinge	14
5.	Barlow c Pickering b Hardinge	1	not out	3
6.	Gibbes b Hardinge	43		
7.	Waller b Pickering	5		
8.	Higham b Pickering	18		
9.	Sharpe l. b. w. b Hardinge	2	not out	9
10.	Barker not out	0		
11.	Cuyp b Pickering	1		
	Byes 4, wides 7	11	Byes 3, leg byes 3, wides 4	10
	Total	111	Total	36

As the time drew near for the contest to take place, the interest gradually increased, and various opinions as to the success of either party were advanced, the States party being somewhat the favorites in this section, many persons backing them for large amounts. On Saturday, 15th inst., the major part of them embarked on board one of our splendid river palaces, *en route* for Albany, from whence they proceeded by cars to the Falls, to witness this great wonder of the world, in all its grandeur. Their stay here was not so pleasant or so long as anticipated, the cold being intense for this time of year, and rain falling at intervals, so much so that overcoats were in great demand. They reached Toronto on Tuesday, and after taking up comfortable quarters, they prepared for the battle on the morrow. At about 10½ on Wednesday, 9th, the wickets being pitched, and all things being in readiness, the umpires called play, when the States, who had gained the choice, sent Lang and Sharp to the wickets. The bowling commenced very steadily, being well on the spot, it was evident that it was not to be trifled with, consequently the batsman thought it advisable to adopt defensive tactics, but it was no go; the first two wickets dropped for but few runs, Sharp's for 3, and Lang's for 5. Wilby and Senior were the next to put in an appearance, but the latter soon made room for Barlow, through drawing one of Bradbury's balls on to his wicket. Wilby seemed to get somewhat the mastery over the bowling, showing off his free and easy style of batting to great advantage; his drives and leg hits being frequently applauded by the assembled multitude, who, by this time, completely encircled the ground. He retired at length, however, one of Bradbury's fine length balls getting beyond his control, and playing the mischief with his timbers. His score amounted to 26 in an innings of 1 hour and 3 minutes duration. In the mean time, Barlow had batted very steadily for 10, but as is the misfortune peculiar to this kind of warfare, he got run out. Higham and Comery were the next on the list; the former soon, however, gave a chance to Rykert which was accepted after he had scored 5, and the latter succumbed to a fine ball from Parsons for 4. Crossley added his six to the total in good style, Parsons finally proving his destruction, kicking up much ado in his lumber-yard.

The veteran Sam, and Bury, of Cleveland, now got together, when each of them in turn touched the ball off lightly and artistically, the former for 8, and the latter for 12. However, after Dykes had played the dickens with Wright, and set Wright's barn door all wrong, Cuyp the eleventh man advanced to the rescue, and was getting well in, when Bradbury took liberties with Bury's stumps, cleaving them down to the ground, thus leaving Cuyp to bear the honors of carrying out his bat. This innings was an admirable one, the bowling and fielding being excellent. It lasted almost without intermission until 5½ o'clock, the total footing up 108.

The Canadian gentlemen soon got to work, sending Heward and Starling as their first representatives at the wickets—Conway soon however sent the latter to the tent for a round O. Rykert succeeded him, but he too, after scoring 5, was compelled to take up his bat and walk. Head now advanced to the front rank, and submitted to decapitation at the hands of the executioner Comery, likewise. Parsons now joined Heward, and could not be seperated that day, as operations were suspended at 6½ P.M. until the next day, there being three wickets down for 35 runs. Thursday's play was commenced at 10½ A.M. by Heward and Parsons again wielding the willow; the former had scored 32, and the latter 30, when the veteran knocked them both out of time in succession, Heward being the first to succumb. Dykes now took his station, but vacated shortly for 4. Bradbury, thinking that it was time for the score to be increased, commenced, after having a life or two, to give the ball particular fits, and once by a ripping hit over the fence for 5, gave Wilby a chance to show his agility in ground and lofty tumbling. After going on at this rate and piling on the agony for some time he was well caught by Higham off Senior for 31. The next remarkable feat in the game was performed by Wilby accepting an extraordinary catch from Hore (who had taken Dykes's place) from one of Comery's balls after he had completed a total of 6.

Pickering, the renowned cover-point, showed off his style as of old, for 18, his wicket being impregnable. Dexter was dexterously disposed of by Senior for 2, and Phillips made two runs, one from his bat, the other a run out. He, being the last man, the scorers immediately went to work at simple addition, when they found that the score amounted to 145; they then got as far as substraction, the result of their calculations showing that the States were in the minority by 37 runs. The Canadians during this innings batted splendidly, their style in our opinion being more brilliant, but not so safe as their opponents. The bowling and fielding of the States was not what it might have been, nor nearly so well as they were capable of doing. However, the long journey, change of climate and water, does not tend to improve the condition, and it proved so in their case; some two or three of them were indisposed almost the whole time, Cuyp's inability to bowl being their most serious loss. The second innings of the States was not quite as good as their first, still it was very creditable, and shows that confidence in them was not misplaced. Lang contributed a pretty 14; Senior an excellent 22, and Higham 11, and not out. The total of the innings amounted to 89. Grand total 197. The chances of the States were now considered as "gone in," but they stuck to it with indomitable energy, but succeeded in taking 3 wickets only for the number, one *run out*, another *bowled* by the veteran, and the last beautifully caught by Lang at the wicket from one of S. Wright's balls. This concluded a well-played, well-contested and interesting match, the Canadians being the victors by 7 wickets. The States players started for home on Saturday by different routes, and arrived at various intervals, apparently much jaded and worn out by their long journeys and continuous exertions. Annexed is the score:

STATES.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Lang l. b. w. b Branbury	5	c Rykert b Parsons	14
2.	Sharp c Phillips b Parsons	3	l. b. w. b Hore	4
3.	Wilby b Bradbury	23	c Dexter b Parsons	4
4.	Senior b Bradbury	0	c Bradbury b Hore	22
5.	Barlow run out	10	run out	2
6.	Higham c Rykert b Parsons	5	not out	11
7.	Comery b Parsons	4	run out	2
8.	Crossley b Parsons	6	c Hore b Parsons	5
9.	S. Wright b Dykes	8	b Parsons	4
10.	Bury b Bradbury	12	run out	0
11.	Cuyp not out	3	b Bradbury	1
	Byes 7, leg byes 4, wides 16, no balls 2	26	Byes 10, leg byes 5 wides 5	20
	Total	108	Total	89

CANADA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Heward b Wright	32	run out	12
2.	Starling b Comery	0		
3.	Rykert b Comery	5	b Wright	9
4.	Head b Comery	0		
5.	Parsons b Wright	30	not out	6
6.	Dykes b Senior	4		
7.	Bradbury c Higham b Senior	31		
8.	Hore c Wilby b Comery	6		
9.	Pickering not out	18		
10.	Dexter b Senior	2		
11.	H. Philips run out	1	c Lang b Wright	20
	Byes 4, leg byes 3, wides 8, no balls 1	16	Bye 1 leg byes 2, wides 3	6
	Total	145	Total	53

GRAND GALA DAY IN BOSTON.—The Common was the scene of attraction to a large concourse of spectators on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the occasion being a cricket match between the "married" and "single" of the Star and Thistle Club, which is in the height of prosperity, and numbers some 50 members. The game, which is somewhat of a novelty in that vicinity, excited a good deal of interest. By the politeness of the Superintendent of the Common, the ground was mown and got well in order the day previous to the match. The game, which was commenced before ten o'clock and continued until nearly six, was well contested, fickle fortune finally resting with the married, with two wickets to spare. The batting of the President, Wm. Lumb, was much applauded, and to him is the chief praise due for the victory of his party, while at the same time the bowling of Mr. Garrett, of the same party, should not be forgotten. The scores of Messrs. Reid, Welch, Murphy, and Kilner, Jun., on the part of the Benedicts, were well played for, while the bowling of Dr. Cauty, surgeon of the steamship Canada, as well as that of J. Murphy, was equally praiseworthy. At a meeting at the conclusion of the game, several gentlemen sang some excellent songs, which were much applauded, and the following regular toasts were given:—

1. The President of the United States.
2. Queen Victoria and her cricket loving subjects.
3. The President of the Club, W. Lumb, Esq.
4. The Secretary of the Club, A. D. Welsh, Esq.
5. Cricket and cricketers generally.

The ladies, of whom there were quite a number present, throughout the match expressed themselves highly delighted, and those of the sterner sex seemed exceedingly well pleased with the proceedings; in fact, it was indeed a holiday for all. Subjoined is the score:—

MARRIED.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Johnson c Blanchard b Cauty	1	c Blodgett b Murphy	8
2.	Mercer c and b Cauty	7	b Cauty	3
3.	Lumb not out	41	not out	9
4.	Draper run out	8	l. b. w. b Murphy	1
5.	Garrett b Colter	0	b Murphy	4
6.	Doherty run out	0	b Murphy	0
7.	Kilner, Sen., b Reid	4	l. b. w. b Cauty	0
8.	Perry b Reid	0	not out	2
9.	Davis b Colter	10	b Murphy	1
10.	Lyman run out	1		
11.	Morris hit wicket b Reid	0		
	Byes 2, wides 14	16	Byes 10, leg byes 2, wides 3	15
	Total	88	Total	43

SINGLE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1.	Reid c Mercer b Doherty	3	c Mercer b Garrett	14
2.	Colter b Garrett	2	b Garrett	0
3.	Welch c Doherty b Draper	20	c Johnson b Garrett	0
4.	Cauty b Garrett	1	b Garrett	9
5.	Kilner, jr., b Doherty	1	not out	20
6.	Welch l. b. w. b Draper	4	handled ball	0
7.	Murphy not out	14	b Garrett	1
8.	Sellon run out	1	c Lumb b Johnson	6
9.	Blodgett run out	0	b Doherty	5
10.	St. John c Garrett b Draper	0	run out	1
11.	Blanchard b Draper	1	run out	1
	Byes 6, wides 7	13	Byes 2, leg byes 2, wides 7	11
	Total	60	Total	68

Umpire—For the Bachelors, Mr. H. Bray.
" For the Married, Mr. T. Rostron.

BALL PLAY.

ENTERPRISE VS. EXCELSIOR BASE BALL CLUBS.—The Enterprise Base Ball Club, of Bedford, and the Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Williamsburgh, played a match on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday, 22d inst. There was quite a crowd of spectators, which the reputation of these promising young clubs had drawn there in spite of the threatening aspect of the sky. The game was very well contested for the first three innings, but the Enterprise, on the fourth and fifth, made respectively 15 and 16 runs, while their opponents were put out in their fourth and fifth without a run. The batting of the Enterprise when in, and their pitching while out, was very good; and Copperthwaite, the catcher of the Excelsior, was all that could be wished for. Three home runs were made by the Enterprise, Cornwell making 2, and England 1. The following is the score:

ENTERPRISE.			EXCELSIOR.		
Players.	H.	L. RUNS.	Players.	H.	L. RUNS.
Maxfield, catcher	1	7	Harto, pitcher	1	2
Cornwell, shot stop	1	6	F. H. Copperthwaite, catcher	0	3
Newbould, 1st base	1	7	Thomas, field	2	1
Neddle, pitcher	4	3	Kellinger, 1st base	2	1
England, 3d base	3	5	Haviland, field	2	1
Bleecker, c field	0	7	Overton, 2d base	2	1
Webber, l field	1	6	Colt, field	2	1
Davis, r field	3	4	Canfield, short stop	3	0
Knight, 2d base	1	6	M. B. Copperthwaite, 3d base	1	2
Total		51	Total		12

Umpires, A. J. DAYTON, of Hamilton Club; BEARDSLEY, of Putnam Club.
Referee, F. LAW, ESQ., of Continental Club.

BASE BALL.—The Union and Columbian clubs met at Hoboken on Friday, the 4th inst., to test each others merits at this favorite and healthy pastime, which, after a severe struggle was concluded in favor of the Columbians by 8 runs. The score was as follows:

UNION.	RUNS.	COLUMBIAN.	RUNS.
Wand	2	Powell	2
Speare	2	Beard	3
Wilson	4	Hamel	4
Vandervorten	4	Robsen	5
Patterson	2	Havlan	3
Lemmons	3	Hendy	2
Runton	1	Applegate	3
Snonk	0	Smith	3
Benson	2	H Malgihas	3
Total	20	Total	28

Umpire for the Union, C. T. Malgihas.
" " Columbian, G. W. Peen.
Referee, D. Wood, Esq., of the Hoboken Club.

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LIFE AND BATTLES OF DAN. DONNELLY,

ONCE CHAMPION OF IRELAND.

From Boxiana, Published in England in 1818.

It was for a long time the generally expressed opinion in the Sporting World, that Donnelly would not show himself in this country: however, in February, 1819, it was thus whispered on the sly, that "The 'big' hero, the pride of Hibernia, denominated the Irish Champion, had at length, (according to the gay and game boys of the metropolis,) ventured across the water, and showed himself in England.

It appeared that the lushing crib of Dan had got rather leaky, and no chance remained to put it into proper repair. A screw was also loose; change of air was prescribed—*non est investus* essentially requisite; and, in a "devil may care moment," Dan, with a hurried step, made his way through the streets of Dublin, pushed forward to Ring's End, when he was not long in getting one foot on board of the packet, for England, ho! A glass of whiskey put into his hand, soon bothered all hesitation out of his nob, and it then required but little coaxing to get the other pin upon the deck. At length the cable was slipped, mirth and good humor quite afloat, and Dan full of *spirits*. The pigeon-house soon lost sight of—Dublin Bay, and its surrounding beauties, no longer visible—and the Hill o' Howth (Paddy's land-mark) nearly extinct—

> Over a drop of good liquor,
> That will end the contest quicker
> Than either Church or Vicar;

when our hero found himself "half seas over" towards Liverpool, before he had time to reflect upon the hasty voyage he had undertaken, going as it were, "no one knows whither." However, there was now no retreating. A few "more glasses" made everything pleasant—reflection no longer intruded upon his upper story; and, after the reviving qualities of some forty winks, the light-house broke in upon Dan's ogles, near the Mersey, and the shores of Liverpool gave him a safe deliverance from the briny deep. It was at this sea-port that Carter crossed his path, and picked him up as a brother performer, which gave birth to his adventures in England; as it seems, Dan's original intention was not to visit the Metropolis, but when his affairs were settled to return to Dublin.

Donnelly, it may be recollected by the Sporting World, defeated George Cooper, one of the most scientific and elegant pugilists of the London ring, upon the Curragh of Kildare; and also, at the same place, he claimed the victory over Isle of Wight *Hall*. There was not a trump, nor an out-and-outer upon the coal quay in Dublin (and the mere appearance of some of these rough heroes is enough to appal Old Nick) who had not repented of his temerity in attacking Donnelly.

It was also asserted, that he had floored with ease, all his opponents in Ireland; and, but for the above reasons, Dan would not have left even for a short time, his tavern near Leinster Market, which was well attended. To the frequenters of his house (the English in particular) he was remarkably civil and attentive. But his tour to this country had not only the advantages of pleasure, but a tiny bit of profit attached to the end of it; and although he declared he had left his darling birth-place behind him, he trusted he should still find a county of tip in England without making a bull of it. Fighting in the prize ring, it seems, was not his intention; but, he said, if any of the spalpeens were after behaving rude to Mr. Donnelly, he meant, for the honor of Old Ireland, to protect his person, and give them a whack or two into the bargain.

Carter, who is sufficiently well acquainted with the stage to know the advantages of a good bill, (a *gag*.) issued the following placard, on the 19th of Feb., 1819, at Manchester: "Donnelly, the Champion of Ireland, and Carter, the Champion of England, will exhibit together in various combats, the art of self-defence, at the Emporium Rooms." This had the desired effect: an overflowing audience was the result; and at Liverpool they met with greater and repeated encouragement. The above heroes soon afterwards took the road to the Metropolis; and bets were offered that Carter fought twice during the summer, and won both the events. Several wagers were also made in London, respecting the identity of Donnelly; when some of the best judges asserted, that the above personage was not that Donnelly who fought with George Cooper, but what the French term a *nom de guerre*.

Donnelly arrived in London a short time afterwards, and showed himself at the Castle Tavern, and considerable sums of money were lost upon that event. He was not long in feeling the pulse of the English amateurs, and a hand-bill was issued, announcing sparring between Donnelly, the Champion of Ireland, and Carter. On Friday evening, March 18, 1819, about one hundred of the most respectable class of the amateurs, among whom was a nobleman of high rank, assembled at the Peacock, in Gray's Inn Lane, a large room selected for the purpose. The following description of him occurred at that time. "Donnelly, at length, stripped, amidst thunders of applause. The *Venus de Medicis* never underwent a more microscopic scrutiny from the critical eye of the connoisseur, than did the Champion of Ireland from the ogles of the anxious fancy.

In point of frame, he is far from that sort of 'big one' which had been previously anticipated; there is nothing loose or puffy about him; he is strong and bony to all intents and purposes; and it might be said of Donnelly, that he is—all muscle. His arms are long and slingy; his shoulders uncommonly fine, particularly when in action, and prominently indicative of their punishing quality. His nob is also a fighting one; his neck, athletic and bold; in height, nearly six feet; in weight about thirteen stone eight pounds; and the *tout ensemble*, a miller, with first-rate qualifications. Thus much for his person. Now, a word for his quality. His wind appears to be undebauched. Resolute, firm, and not to be denied; and he maintains his ground upon the same system that Mendoza practised with so much success. Getting away he either disdains, or does not acknowledge this particular trait in his system of tactics. His attitude was not admired; and it was thought, that he leant rather too far back, inclining on his right shoulder. He makes tremendous use of his right hand. Eight rounds were finely and skilfully contested; and Carter, equal to anything on the list for scientific efforts, must be viewed as a most formidable opponent. The difference of style between the two performers attracted considerable attention; produced a great variety of remarks; and drew down peals of applause. Carter, on his legs, possessing all the agility and confidence of an experienced dancing-manster; getting away with the utmost sang-froid, walking round and round his opponent to plant a blow, with all the perfection of a professor. Donnelly is not so showy, but dangerous; he is no tapper; nor does he throw any blows away; neither is he to be got at, without encountering mischief. He is, however, awkward; but final judgment cannot be pronounced from his sparring, more especially as he does not profess the use of the gloves. It was a most excellent trial of skill; and the amateurs seemed to devour it with great gout. Carter made some good hits; and Donnelly some strong points; and at the end of one round in particular, had it been in the ring, must have been pronounced pepper. The good temper of Donnelly was also noticed; and, impartially speaking, it was a nice point to decide who had the best of it in effect. Carter, without doubt, had all the show of the thing."

In consequence of but few persons having had an opportunity of witnessing Donnelly's talents at the above place, the Minor Theatre was selected on the Thursday following, to give eclat to the performances of the above pugilist. The audience was of the most respectable description; and although the boxes and pit were filled with company rather of a different cast than usually grace those seats, yet they were not wanting in either style or rank. Ben Burns, a boxer of great talent with the gloves (but who does not often exhibit), appeared in opposition to the Irish Champion. It was a set-to of considerable merit; and the science of Burns was much applauded.

Donnelly, dangerous at all times, soon convinced the amateurs of his peculiar *forte;* but it was thought, from the warm-hearted attentions of his countrymen, that he had rather more spirits on board, than cool judgment to regulate his steerage. He, however, showed off in good style, and finished one round in a way that must have been tremendous in the ring. It is still thought he stands rather too backward, leaning from his opponent; but that can only be decided from a practical result. At all events, Donnelly was a great source of attraction. Carter and Donnelly finished the performances: it was a sharp and long set-to upon the whole, and loudly applauded. But a wish was expressed, that Cribb and Donnelly should have been opposed to each other, in order to give the public an opportunity of deciding upon the different sort of tactics pursued by the rival Champions. Cribb was not present, or else there cannot be a doubt but the amateurs would have been gratified in that view.

At Gregson's benefit, at the above theatre, on April 1, 1819, the principal attraction of the day was the announced combat between the two rival Champions, Cribb for England, and Donnelly for Old Ireland. The Irish amateurs were exceedingly numerous; but much disappointment occurred, in consequence of the above event not being realized. Previous to the appearance of the Irish Champion, it was announced by Norton to the audience, that Donnelly had met with an accident, by falling off the Oxford stage coach. Donnelly, however, put on the gloves, and set-to with Carter; but "hoped the spectators would excuse him." It was evident he could not stop with his right arm, which appeared much bruised and swelled; and upon his announcing this circumstance to Carter, the latter in the most friendly style observed, "he must then stop with his head!" This set-to, of course, excited no interest; and on the departure of Donnelly, some slight hissing occurred.

Sutton, the man of color, challenged Donnelly to fight for £50 a side. [Great applause.] Richmond presented himself to the audience on the part of Donnelly, stating —"That the Irish Champion did not come over to England with any intention of entering the Prize Ring." [Disapprobation.] Carter soon followed, and observed that "as Mr. Richmond had only made a half a speech, he would finish it. Mr. Donnelly meant to *insult* [consult] his friends by fighting Sutton." [Roars of laughter.] Sutton again came forward, and said, he would fight Donnelly at five minutes noticce for £50, or from £100 to £200 at any given time, in a ring. [Great applause.]

In consequence of some aspersions, or doubts, having been thrown upon the courage of Donnelly, he immediately published the following document, which was designated as the

IRISH CHAMPION'S MANIFESTO TO THE MILLING WORLD.

"At a sparring match, for the benefit of Gregson, on Thursday, the first day of April, Donnelly having met with an accident, he hopes the public will pardon him, if he has not amused the gentlemen present to their satisfaction, but it was his wish to do so. After the set-to between Harmer and Sutton, the latter thought proper to come forward and to challenge any man, and also Donnelly in particular, for £50 or £100. Donnelly, being somewhat a stranger, did not come forward to answer the challenge, until he should first consult his friends, in this country and in Ireland; but he has that confidence in his friends, both here and there, that they will back him. He therefore begs leave to say, that he did not come over to England for the purpose of fighting, but as it appears to be the wish of the gentlemen here to try his mettle, he begs leave further to say, that he will fight any man in England of his weight, from £100 to £500.

"Witness, C. BRENANT. D. DONNELLY."

On the 6th of April, 1819, Randall's benefit took place at the Fives Court. Donnelly had scarcely mounted the stage, when "Cribb, Cribb, Cribb!" was vociferated from all parts of the Court, till Carter made his appearance on the platform ready to commence the combat. The cries of "Cribb!" were now louder, added to hisses, &c., when the Lancashire Hero bowed and retired. Donnelly appeared rather confused, and it escaped from his lips, that "he would not spar at all!" The Champion of England, however, did not appear; and then "Carter, Carter!" was called, but he had also left the Court. In the midst of this confusion Harmer offered himself amidst thunders of applause; and the latter appeared to have the best of it, but the set-to was altogether uninteresting, and Donnelly left off under marks of pain. It ought to have been announced to the Court that Donnelly had got a large tumor upon his right arm near his elbow. The usage to Donnelly was not only rough, but it might be termed, to use a sporting phrase, rather foul! It was very unlike the usual generosity of John Bull towards a stranger—it was not national, but savoured something like prejudice. It had better not have taken place, and such sort of sport had ought not to be exhibited. A clear stage, and fair play, is all that is wanted, either at the Fives Court or in the ring.

At Martin's benefit, at the above Court, on Tuesday, April 20, 1819, Oliver challenged Donnelly for 100 guineas a side; when Randall (Donnelly not being present) mounted the stage, and said he was authorized to accept it on the part of the Irish Champion, who would enter the lists with Oliver, upon that day six weeks, for any sum that might be offered.

Donnelly and Carter took a benefit at the Minor Theatre, on Tuesday, April 27th. Carter and Donnelly were much noticed; and it was by far the best display of science that had taken place between them. The Irish Champion stopped well with his left arm; and, notwithstanding the leariness of Carter, he put in a sharp blow upon the throat of the latter. Carter, it was thought, did not exhibit such good condition as he might have been trained up to, his fight with Spring coming on in a few days; but his activity in hitting, goodness on his legs, getting away with dexterity, and his mode of working round his opponent, were much admired and loudly applauded.

In our next issue a report of the great national contest between Donnelly and Oliver will be given.

THE GENTEEL SWINDLER, THE DOG, AND DRIVER.

We often hear of "impositions of coachmen," and others of that ilk, but very seldom of the dirty attempts made by "gentlemen," and others who are fond of a ride, to defraud the much-abused jehu. Our illustration exemplifies a case in point. One of those straight-faced gentry who periodically visit the church, had engaged a vehicle, and having gone as far as he thought convenient, very slily opened the door while the wagon was proceeding along slowly, and attempted to escape without the knowledge of the driver. The driver's dog, however, had seen the move, and gave the alarm, whereupon jehu jumped from his seat, and tackeled the old "screw," giving him first "particular jesse," and *then* a "bit of his mind," in the bargain. The genteel loafer "settled up" at double rates, glad to be let off so easy.

RURAL FELICITY.

CITY BUCK.—"Isn't this country life charming?"

ANECDOTE OF A JOCKEY.

RIDING TO ORDER.

The practice of riding to order, which the elder Chifney informs us, in his "Genius Genuine," was in use in his time, was certainly highly detrimental to the acquirement of skill by the jockey, who by this system, was reduced to act the part of a mere automaton in a race. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this practice, which the elder Chifney had the merit of breaking through; and as the following anecdote is an apt illustration of the point, we give it for the benefit of the hero's brother wiseacres, if, indeed, any such exist in these enlightened days. The subject of the anecdote was the late admirable little jockey, Arthur Pavis; it occurred at the Liverpool Meeting, in 1830, and is thus related by an eye-witness, whose words we quote.

"On entering the saddling stables, I discovered Pavis, in an unkown color, mounted upon a horse called Young Patrick, belonging to an Irish gentleman, whose patronymic begins with the consonant F. In a few seconds, with a particularly red face, followed the owner, who, without waiting to take breath, began:

"'Misther Pavis, I believe?'

"'That's my name,' said Arthur.

"'Well, then, they tell me you are a fine rither, but, bee me soul, I don't like your rithing at all.'

"'Indeed!' said the other, smiling; 'then, as it strikes me, you had better get some one else."

"'Oh no, bee G—d! sit still where you are—I don't mane that;, but I hear all you Newmarket rithers till your masters you'll make the running, and after that, ye go poking behind, as you did yesterday on Bolivar. Bee me soul, if had made running wid him, he'd have won in a canter. Now, ye see, I want ye to make running all the way."

"'Very well,' said Arthur; 'but suppose I can't go fast end; what's to be done then?'

"'Oh, by Jasus! then I suppose you must stop behind!'

"These were no delicately-whispered orders, but given *coram populo*, with the good will of a speaking-trumpet.

"'Away they went,' as Pavis told me the *denouement* some time after, 'at a pace that I knew that they could not live to come home with; so I laid last till within a quarter of a mile from the finish, and then cantered in first, fifty yards or so. But all this availed nothing with Mr. F., who, as soon as I had dismounted, swore by the god of war I should never cross another horse of his; and he has kept his word.'"

CUNNING OF THE RAVEN.

In the narrative of the Arctic voyage (in 1850-'54) of Capt. McClure, of the British navy, is the following story of two ravens, which became domiciliated on board the Investigator. The raven, it appears, is the only bird that willingly braves a polar winter, and in the depth of the season he is seen to flit through the cold and sunless atmosphere like an evil spirit, his sullen croak alone breaking the silence of the death-like scene. No one of the crew attempted to shoot the ravens, and they consequently became very bold, as will be seen from the following story:

Two ravens now established themselves as friends of the family in Mercy Bay, living mainly by what little scraps the men might have to throw away after meal times. The ship's dog, however, looked upon these as his especial perquisites, and exhibited considerable energy in maintaining his rights against the ravens, who nevertheless outwitted him in a way which amused every one. Observing that he appeared quite willing to make a mouthful of their own sable persons, they used to throw themselves intentionally in his way, just as the mess tins were being cleaned out on the dirt-heap outside of the ship.

The dog would immediately run at them, and they would just fly a few yards; the dog then made another run, and again they would appear to escape him but by an inch, and so on, until they had tempted and provoked him to the shore, a considerable distance off. Then the ravens would make a direct flight for the ship, and had generally done good execution before the mortified-looking dog detected the imposition that had been practiced upon him, and rushed back again.

A SLIPPERY SWIMMER,

AND HOW THE WAGER WAS WON.

As the brig Sunbeam was lying in the port of Saint something, in the West Indies, her captain was on shore one day taking dinner with the consignees, and at table the conversation turned upon feats of dexterity and adroitness, stories of which were told of a very marvelous character, and increased in wonder as the wine they drank enlivened their memory or heightened their imagination. From illustrations of a general character, they narrowed down to individual prowess, and then to that of their servants.

"I've a servant," said one, "who is the greatest fellow to steal that ever you saw; it makes no difference whether you are looking at him or not; he'll steal your very eye-teeth out."

"He will, will he?" replied the captain, incredulously. "I should like to let him have a pull at mine."

"You would, eh?" said the merchant. "Well, perhaps you may have a chance to test him before you sail."

The party separated, and a day or two afterwards met again on board the brig, by invitation of the captain. After the viands had been discussed, as the newspaper reports have it, and the conversation had taken a lively and general turn, the captain said:

"How is it about that servant?" to the one who had bragged of his thieving capability at the former entertainment.

"He is on hand to steal from you to any extent you may wish," was the reply.

"Well," continued the captain. "I will try him."

There was a large silver pitcher on the table on which the captain rather prided himself. It was valuable intrinsically and from association, and was the last article in the world that he would like to have stolen from him. Hence the proposition he made was proof of how little he regarded the alleged ability of the thief.

"If your servant will steal that pitcher," said he, "I'll give him the value of it, and a supper to every one of the crowd."

"And I," said the master, "will meet the proposition with one as good, should he not perform the feat."

"Done," said the captain.

As soon as the party was gone, he summoned all hands and told them of the bet.

"Now," says he, "I want you to watch every place on deck, so that no one can get on board without your knowing it, and the mate and me will take it, watch and watch, in the cabin. Don't allow these fellows to come the Scotch grab over us."

The watch was accordingly set, and day and night officers and men were at their posts. Not a sign of the thief had made its appearance, and the pitcher still maintained its position on the cabin table. The brig, we neglected to say, was lying in the stream, and so much time had elapsed since the bet that she had but three days more to remain in port. Reminding the one he had bet with of the fact, the captain tauntingly said:

"When will you be ready to pay your little bet, sir? Your thief is a slow one, I should judge."

"I shan't have to pay it," was the reply; "you may rest asured about that. If that pitcher isn't stolen before you leave the port I'll double the forfeit."

"Very well," said the captain, "we shall see."

As the watch sat talking on the heel of the bowsprit that evening, they grumbled much at the fruitless nature of their employment.

"Confound it!" said one of the tars, "this is as bad as Jack Marlinspike's wall that he built."

"Haw was that?" it was asked.

"Why, being cornered, you see, he went to an old chap who had advertised for some hands on a farm, and found him to be a captain that he'd sailed with. 'Hallo, Jack, what brings you here?' 'Stress o' weather, sir,' said Jack. 'Well, Jack,' said the old salt, 'if you'll do what I want you to do, I'll hire you.' Jack said he would, and the skipper took him into the field, where he pointed at a pile of stones and told him to go to work laying a wall. He went at it with a will, and by-and-by used up the whole pile of stones. He went to the old man to know what he should do next, when the old fellow told him to take the stones off the wall and pile 'em up again where he had found 'em. Jack's dander was up at this, and says he to him—'You——'"

"Hush," said the other watch, laying his hand on the sleeve of the speaker, "I thought I heard a noise."

They both listened attentively, and crept stealthily to the bows, where they looked out on the water. It was very dark, but by the ray from a ship's lantern that lay near the vessel, which ray struck directly across the chain by which they swung at anchor, they saw a human figure endeavoring to climb on board by the rigging of the bowsprit. They lay perfectly still, until they heard a short quick breath directly by their side, as the figure they had seen stepped lightly upon the deck. They darted up to grapple with him, but found that he was not to be so easily taken. He was naked, and had oiled his cuticle to a degree that rendered it about as possible to hold him as it would be to hold an eel. He squirmed through their grasp, while they called vigorously for help. All hands rushed for the scene of the struggle—captain, mate, and the rest—and at last the suple and oleaginous individual was secured by thongs.

"What do you want?" was the first question asked of the intruder.

"Come to steal a pitcher for massa," was the reply.

"Hurra!" shouted the captain, "I've won the prize. Boys, a double allowance of grog for you in the morning. Tie the rascal, though, very close, and lock him up in the forecastle. We'll keep him to show our friends in the morning."

This was accordingly done to the captain's satisfaction, who rubbed his hands delightedly as the sailors told him the story of how he stole on board, and how he had been nabbed, after which he turned towards the cabin, where, five minutes before he had left the silver pitcher; but the silver pitcher was not there! He rushed upon the deck like a madman, and yelled out at the top of his voice—

"By thunder, he's got it!"

All hands rushed pell-mell into the cabin, where the open cabin window denoted the course the thief had taken. The stern boat was lowered and manned by a stern crew, who skirted the shore till daylight, but the rascal was not taken.

The next morning the captain sent the captive darkey ashore with the following note:

"The pitcher has gone, and the presumption is that you have won the bet. Come on board to-day at two, and bring the rascal with you, that I may manifest my appreciation of the thief and his patrons."

The "conditions" were complied with, and the captain was rather delighted when he bore the pitcher away over the sea in safety from the proximity of such adroit fingers.